THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 267

** ATLANTIC EDITION {THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Labor Rift to High Court; Auto Trust Trial Opens; German Ship Flees Port

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 9, 1939

A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Dispute Reaches Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The quarrel between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations reached the Supreme Court today when the Court decided to review three lower court cases growing out of the split. In each, a ruling by the National Labor Relations Board was concerned.

[Details: Page 2; A. F. of L. and C. I. O. conventions: Page 2.]

Two Dismissed in Auto Anti-Trust Trial

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Dismissal of two defendants marked the opening today of the Government's anti-trust trial of General Motors Corporation—a legal test of sales finance methods used by automobile manufacturers. E. W. Berger of Cleveland, Ohio, Zone Manager for the Corporation's Chevrolet Division, and Arthur B. Purvis were dismissed as defendants.

Selection of a jury started after General Motors, its affiliated finance companies and the 17 remaining individual defendants—including Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., and William S. Knudsen—entered pleas of innocence.

German Ship Sails Secretly From Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Maritime authorities announced today the 3,670-ton German freighter Borkum had sailed secretly from the outer harbor without a permit, an act which makes the vessel a pirate under international law. The Borkum had been anchored in the outer harbor since the start of war in Europe. Another German ship, the Gonzenheim, departed similarly three weeks ago.

U. S. Navy Convoys Liner Iroquois

WASHINGTON (AP)—Naval vessels have reached the American liner Iroquois, returning from Europe with 584 passengers, and are escorting her home. This was disclosed by the Navy.

The German Admiralty notified the White House Oct. 5 that the Iroquois, due in New York Oct. 11, would be sunk "through a repetition of circumstances which marked the loss of the steamship Athenia." German officials have denied that a Nazi submarine torpedoed the Athenia, a British ship, on the first day of the war. They declare the British had it sunk and then tried to blame the Reich.

Japanese Take Shekki After Six Months

MACAO (AP)—More than 15,000 Chinese civilian refugees poured into this Portuguese colony today following the Japanese capture of Shekki, Pearl River delta city 25 miles north of here.

Refugees reported the Japanese were extending control over Kwangtung's Chungshan district after the fall of Shekki, which surrendered Oct. 8 after Chinese militiamen had beaten off repeated sorties by the Japanese during the past six months.

Roosevelt Cool to Mediation Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt will not act as mediator in the European war unless a clear call comes from France or Great Britain, it was indicated here today.

A resolution for a three-day recess by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, while Mr. Roosevelt offered his services as mediator to Europe received slight support from other senators, despite the plea that "this is the greatest opportunity ever presented to any American President."

Japanese Capture Birthpace of Sun Yat-sen

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Japanese Army announced today it had captured Chungshan, birthplace of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, which has great sentimental value in the eyes of the Chinese, Similar efforts a year ago were repulsed. (Details: Page 5.)

Security Board Reports $55,000,000,000 Wages

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board announced today that wages totaling $55,000,000,000 have been received since Jan. 1, 1937, by American workers covered by the old age insurance system. The total covers the period from Jan. 1, 1937, to June 30, 1939.

Lord Stamp Maps British War Economy

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain disclosed in the House of Commons today that Lord Stamp, economist and Director of the Bank of England, had been advising the Government on economic war plans.

He said Lord Stamp would be President of an Inter-Departmental Committee co-ordinating the work of various ministers in planning the economic effort of the country.

France Seeks Accord on Spanish Frontier

BAYONNE, France (AP)—France, at war with Germany on its eastern frontier, is peacefully arranging a settlement of the southern boundary with Spain.

Delegations from the two countries began work Oct. 7 on tracing the frontier in the region of Saint Etienne-de-Baigorry, southwestern France, which has been in dispute.

Groups on Way to Citizenship Seek Shelter of American Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—More than 40,000 foreign-born men and women in Chicago, and many more in other parts of the country, who have declared their intention of becoming American citizens, find with the outbreak of war that they are still nationals of their native country. They are just "between hay and grass" as the farmer would say. They are not yet Americans, but they have made the decision to give up allegiance to the country of their birth, and they are inquiring about how much protection they can expect from the American Government, according to reports here.

Though they cannot be classed as Americans, they are told when querying about their citizenship status, that if they remain on American soil and do not choose voluntarily to serve their home country in a military capacity, there is no extradition law which can compel them to return to their native land.

The Naturalization Bureau makes it clear to inquirers that merely declaring intention to become an American citizen does not give legal protection of the United States Government. If they should be called back to the defense of their mother country, it would be for them, officials here say, to decide what they wanted to do, since failure to respond to military service is not an extraditable offense under international law. However, the same officials point out that if a person, before finally obtaining American citizenship, should return to his home country, he would then be dealt with according to its laws for failure to have responded. If he decided to join the army of his home country and took the oath of allegiance, this of course, would require him to start all over again, should he want to become an American citizen.

Though many prospective American citizens have lived in this country a long time and at heart are in full sympathy with the American Government, they do not actually cross the threshold from their old nationality to the new until they take the oath of allegiance to the American Government. This is the last step in obtaining their citizenship and comes all the way from two to five years after declaration of intention.

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Senate Begins Direct Action On Neutrality

Debate on specific amendments is expected by some to lead to final vote by end of week.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The Senate neutrality debate moved into its second phase today as it put aside broad generalities and settled down to specific amendments to the present bill, with an early vote in prospect that may test sentiment on the major issue.

At the same time, America's relationship to the European war was dramatically raised from another source as the White House made a cryptic announcement that Navy patrols had sighted a foreign submarine about 20 miles west of Key West, Fla., and two alien oil tankers in the same general vicinity.

The submarine was of a compartively small type, Stephen Early, the President's secretary, said. Last Saturday at Hyde Park. President Roosevelt announced that a submarine of some foreign power had been sighted about 15 miles off Miami, and today Mr. Early said the present underseas boat might be the same one.

Mystery centered about the report, for Mr. Early took the stand that nothing could be disclosed as to the vessel's nationality, even if the White House had the information, because the disclosure of military information might violate the Neutrality Act.

Other Submarine Reports

So far, reports of a submarine off the American coast have been as follows—unofficial newspaper reports of one off New England: the White House has no knowledge of this; a report by the President last month that a submarine had been sighted off Boston; a statement by the President that the Government had information that another non-American submarine had been seen in Pacific waters off the coast of Alaska, and the two reports dealing with Florida.

Whether calculated or not to have an effect on the Senate debate, these reports, plus that regarding alleged threats to the American Steamer Iroquois, are serving to keep the legislators' attention firmly fixed on the Neutrality bill before it. Today's discussion was designed to lead up to the first vote on the bill, the proposal by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire to split the measure in two, for an immediate

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Britain Pledges Full Consultation With France on All War Aims

Chamberlain replies to questions in commons as to statement of Allied objectives.

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Britain and France were "in complete accord" as to the purposes of their participation in the European war, which they frequently expressed, and that any more specific statement of their war aims would be evolved through consultation of the two powers.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement was in reply to a question by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Laborite, who asked "whether it is the policy of His Majesty's Government to publish in due course of time and jointly with the French Government a specific statement of war aims based on principles already enunciated."

"His Majesty's Government and the French Government are in complete accord as to the purposes for which they entered the war," Mr. Chamberlain replied.

Full Consultation Promised

"These purposes have more than once been stated by both governments," he added. "No doubt as time goes on both Governments will consider whether their war aims should be stated in more specific form."

Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Henderson "may take it that any such statement will only be made by agreement between the two Governments."

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent, interposed in the discussion to inquire whether "the Prime Minister is aware there is a strong and growing demand in the country for a more specific statement on the Government's war aims?"

There were several cries of "No." Mr. Chamberlain gave no answer.

Proposals Called Nebulous

The British press continued to assail Herr Hitler's proposals as "nebulous" and urge a policy barring peace "at the price of Poland."

Widely-separated spheres of thought emphasized reported United States reaction as a strong argument against embracing the Führer's "peace overtures."

The Liberal Manchester Guardian declared editorially: "A false step now giving the impression we are either weak or insincere in our defense of the liberties of Europe may make it exceedingly difficult to win sympathy and help of the United States today or tomorrow."

The Times of London declared editorially that Herr Hitler had offered no guarantees to keep the peace, and concluded:

"There is nothing left for Britain and France to do but strengthen their resolve to rid Europe of the man and the policy that are the essential obstacle to its peace."

Italian press pictures war as futile; Duce silent: Page 7.

Russia: An Italian View

By the Associated Press

Rome, Oct. 9

The newspaper Il Corriere Padano, owned by Air Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, declared today in an editorial that the Fascists were "born anti-Communist and are determined so to remain."

While Marshal Balbo owns the paper, he takes no part in its active direction.

The editorial, signed by Nello Guilici, Director of the newspaper, was interpreted as a rebuke to some Italian papers which printed favorable articles about Soviet Russia after the development of the new German-Russian partnership.

Il Corriere demanded "not a gram of esteem, not an ounce of sympathy for the Bolsheviks."

"For us," the editorial said, "they are and always will be tragic clowns, professional frauds, models of coarse bestiality, and living monsters in the service of the most lunatic, infamous degradation that universal history records."

Il Corriere said it objected especially to a sympathetic sketch of Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, Soviet War Commissar, published by a Rome magazine.

Labeling Marshal Voroshiloff "a sinister personage," the newspaper accused him of complicity in "felonious massacres, executions and horrible, wholesale carnage in accordance with his own whims or those of his master."

Shift of Baltic Germans To Reich Gets Under Way

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (AP)—In line with one of Adolf Hitler's declarations in his Reichstag speech of last Friday, Germany today worked on plans for negotiation with the smaller Baltic States for immediate transfer of German-blood residents to some section of the Reich.

The chief difficulty appeared to be the question of how to recompense these Germans for property, especially real estate, that they would leave behind and how to effect the transfer of their capital assets without embarrassing the economy and finance of the Baltic states on the one hand and Germany on the other.

Latvia, it was understood, estimated the value of possessions in German hands there at 1,500,000,000 reichsmarks (about $600,000,000.)

Reich officials estimated there were 60,000 Germans in Latvia, 15,000 to 20,000 in Estonia, and 40,000 in Lithuania, the countries under immediate consideration for repatriation negotiations. Some German families were said to have moved to the Reich without waiting for official settlement of the problems involved.

In his Reichstag speech Herr Hitler said Germany's most important task in Poland was establishment of "a new order of ethnographic (racial) conditions, that is to say, resettlement of nationalities." The problem, however, was not restricted to Poland, he added in declaring that "the east and south of Europe is to a large extent filled with splinters of the German nationality, whose existence they cannot maintain."

Bucharest dispatches, meanwhile, said today the German Government has been conducting secret discussions for several weeks with Balkan nations relative to transplanting southeastern European minorities to Germany.

These dispatches said a plan had been advanced whereby Germany would pay expenses for transporting as many of the 2,000,000 Germans now residing in Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Hungary as wish to settle what were Western Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Russia was said to have informed Germany confidentially that to make room for repatriated Germans in these areas it would admit Czechs and Slovaks who were willing to emigrate to Russian farms or industrial areas.

Latest census figures place the number of Germans in Rumania at nearly 800,000, of which 225,000 reside in Transylvania, 280,000 in the Banat, 80,000 in Bukovina, and 100,000 in Bessarabia.

Hungary's German population is placed at 500,000 to 600,000 and Yugoslavia's, 600,000 to 700,000.

Armed forces reduced in Balkan States: Page 5.

This Changing World

International Law—The Codes Governing the Fighting Are in a Jumble, But Are There, Nevertheless—Need for Peace Law

By H. B. Elliston

As the war gathers momentum, the reader will be impressed by the constant mention of international law, and he will probably wonder, as this writer has wondered, why there seems to be so much talk (and argument) about the law of war.

Isn't war a breakdown of law? Yes, of course, but only if you're thinking of the Kellogg Pact and other antiwar instruments as international law. That's a question for the jurists to argue over. In the old days (how far away they seem!) the international lawyers used to split hairs over the question whether the Kellogg Pact was a treaty, therefore, international law, or merely an individual pledge. But international law existed long before these new instruments of restraint among the nations were fashioned. And, it is true, it sought mainly to govern, not the relations among the nations, but the lack of them. It sought, in other words, to keep the ring among belligerents and to safeguard the onlookers while the fight was on.

Ironical, you might say, if you are thinking of law in its domestic significance as the means of settling individual differences. Here is a system over national frontiers mainly compounded of a glorified set of Marquess of Queensberry rules for fighting nations. The reason is simple. Till a relatively recent date in human history, the close contacts of peoples were mainly on the field of battle. Treaties gave much space to the etiquette of fighting, for instance. They have been concerned with sea warfare since the days when Demosthenes denounced those who took unfair advantage in their struggles for maritime supremacy. And yet it's strange that of recent years so little has been done to make law for the preservation of peaceful relations among the nations.

You may object that there was the League of Nations and other international agreements and even a World Court to adjudicate upon them. That is true. But all these instruments seem to have been built upon yearnings without sacrifice. They were made out of New Year resolutions, and then incarcerated in imposing statutes and noble buildings. Sometimes the resolutions were merely catch phrases. "Outlaw" war, we said, and the rest will be added unto us. But you can't outlaw crime; you outlaw the prepetrator, and at the same time try to build up a law worthy of being respected. And yet to that end we sacrificed less and less except our lung power. Sovereignty, or selfishness, instead, got more and more emphasized in national conduct, while internationalism was more and more hymned. The result was hypocrisy.

Indeed one looks back on the world between wars as one long experience in hypocrisy. Wars have been fought, but we haven't called them wars. Even a well-Leagued world carried on economic warfare without a blush. You would have thought that Secretary Hull, in asking that international commerce should all be equal before the law, was advancing a new evangel, instead of the very fundamental of any international law, as equality before the law is the fundamental of domestic law. There was no sacrifice of sovereignty, or selfishness, in the interest of an international community.

* * *

Now hypocrisy is blooming like the green bay tree. And still it isn't as familiar as in less hypocritical days it would be. For example, Soviet Russia is the grand victor in this present war—crushing Poland, terrorizing the Baltic, hamstringing the Balkans, encircling Germany. Yet victory has been won under the benign mantle, be it known on Capitol Hill, of a neutral.

Law is not a simple institution. It didn't spring full grown, Minerva-like from the head of Jove. An English Chancellor once said, "Law had already been made by those who practiced it long before the codes embodied it." Even the Commandments had been known and respected long before they were revealed or codified to Moses. Anglo-Saxon common law developed like that. And in quite recent years China was relatively lawless but full of pre-codified law in the sense that wise men called go-betweens were endowed with the privilege of preserving peace among the people by settling disputes. It is the mark of civilization that in man everywhere there developed slowly and painfully this great urge so to codify the behavior of the community that he might realize all his potentialities.

* * *

It's no more natural for nations to fight than it is for men to fight. When Ovid sang of a golden age, he sang of a fact, not a dream, when men and women were in a natural state of harmony. And when the vigilantes of the West restored order to the frontier, they were "natural" men, too. Law followed naturally. For the life of the law isn't logic, tablets, covenants, procrustean beds of articles. It begins with the need and it follows from the experience of living together.

Well, the need will come in international relations, as it came in our domestic relations, through the ordeal of fire. And the ordeal will not be limited to Europe. In America, too, we shall realize the necessities of an international existence and of an international law to govern it. We shall get some comprehension of these necessities only after a few months of administering the new insulationism of the neutrality bill. For humanity knows no frontier, just as a good life seems limited when disorder is lapping around it.

I mean that patriotism is not enough in this interlocking world—a world which that great civilized man General Tasker H. Bliss used to say to me is as "crowded as Juvenal's Rome." Noncombatancy (a so much better word than neutrality) isn't enough, either. We must retain a sense of responsibility for civilization even in our storm cellars. If that goes, we shall have committed our thoughts to the dark ages.

This sermon came over me as I tried to ferret out the Marquess of Queensberry rules governing the fighting ring of the modern world when I'd rather be thinking over the problems of living together.

Faces Soviet

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Juhu Paasikivi
Finnish diplomat who will discuss treaty with Soviet

Finland Sends Envoy to Hear Stalin Demand

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9 (AP)—Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, Finland's former Premier who now is Minister to Sweden, was to carry the hopes of his freedom-loving countrymen to Moscow tonight to meet the Soviet giant, which in less than a month has absorbed part of one European republic and brought dark hours to three others.

Mr. Paasikivi, who helped fix boundaries of the Finnish Republic in 1920 as chief delegate to the Russo-Finnish Conference at Dorpet, will personify the determination for independence of 4,000,000 Finns.

While Government officials insisted no demands had been received from Moscow and the invitation mentioned only "economic and political questions," many Finns were uneasy.

Estonian Pact

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (AP)—DNB, German official news agency, said Oct. 7 that upon the Estonian Government's proposal, its President, Konstantin Pats, had approved the conclusion of a new trade treaty with Germany.

Mission Returns

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 9 (AP)—A Lithuanian mission returned from Moscow today for consultations with the Kaunas Government on results of important Lithuanian-Soviet talks.

The talks opened Oct. 4 on the heels of Soviet negotiations with two other Baltic nations, Estonia and Latvia, which yielded sweeping military and economic concessions to Russia.

Deputy Premier Kazys Bizauskas headed the returning delegation.

European decisions hinge on the Baltic Sea: Page 2.

Saltonstall Exposes Wide Buying Spree

Peas to last eight years found at one institution—Knitting needles and hairpins in piles.

Discovery of 3,500 knitting needles in one State institution, 15,266 packages of hairpins in another, 6,558 cans of string beans in still another were among the disclosures of an amazing situation in State accounting and purchases made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today.

Presence of enormous quantities of goods were unearthed, the Governor said, during surveys incident to the installation of a new accrual system of accounting. The system is being installed by the Public Administration Service of which Gustave A. Moe is the New England representative. State Commissioner of Finance and Administration Patrick J. Moynihan ordered the system installed.

Eight Years of Peas

Governor Saltonstall said the examination, which he emphasized is still continuing, had unearthed 7,754 pounds of dried peas at the Boston State Hospital in Mattapan. Based on average consumption for the past six months, this supply of dried peas would last eight years, the Governor said. At the same institution, he said, they found 5,320 pounds of Turks Island salt, enough to last three years.

At the Walter E. Fernald State School in Waltham, the Governor said, they found the 15,266 packages of women's hairpins. Only 66 sets were used in all of 1937, he said the records show.

At the same school the examiners found 1,177 yards of khaki cloth. Only 134 yards were used in 1937.

At Gardner State Hospital they found 6,558 No. 10 cans of string beans, enough to run more than a year. They also found 480 cans of blueberries. Some 113 cans were used in all of 1937.

Napkins for 4 Years

At the Monson State Hospital they found, the Governor said, 720,000 paper napkins, enough to last four years.

At Northampton State Hospital they found enough canned cabbage to run two years, if they eat lots of cabbage.

The 3,500 knitting needles were located at Wrentham State Hospital. They issued 250 in 1937.

The Public Administration service system of accounting, which the Governor says provides a day to day check on expenditures and finances, came to the attention of Massachusetts following its recent installation in Rhode Island, where Mr. Moe was instrumental in establishing reforms that have gained Nation-wide notice.

The Governor said that surplus stocks will either be redistributed, or auctioned off by George Cronin, State Purchasing Agent.

Normandie Fittings Put Into Mothballs

NEW YORK (AP)—The Normandie, largest and costliest liner afloat, was packed away in mothballs Oct. 8.

The 83,423-ton, $50,000,000 French liner—moored at her pier here since her arrival Aug. 28—apparently was to stay here for the duration of Europe's new war.

Fourteen barrels of mothballs were used to preserve luxurious furnishings which were crated and packed away. Other equipment has been dismantled.

The ship has not been painted the dull gray like other belligerent ships that have scooted across the submarine-infested Atlantic.

R. I. Textile Mills Prepare For Greatest Boom in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9—Rhode Island's diversified textile industry today prepared itself to put all its property and manpower in position to meet the greatest demand for its products in 20 years.

The European war is credited with the situation and the new National minimum wage scale of 32½ cents an hour, which becomes effective Oct. 24, is declared a factor.

Sales campaigns are being extended not only to American markets but to South America. Lists of prospective employees are being checked and revised. Employment seekers are being told in many instances to be ready to report on short notice.

Plans are being made for operation of mills on a 24-hour basis.

Edward F. Walker, Secretary of the Rhode Island Textile Association, an organization of textile manufacturers, for the first time in years paints a bright picture for the future of the industry.

Secretary Walker hailed the acceptance of the national minimum wage scale as a major victory for northern mills and says:

"Competition (in the United States) now will be more nearly on a basis of skill and manufacture and styling and less on a basis of unfair competition. With labor costs more equalized, opportunities for northern mills to secure business should be considerably improved, with steadier employment as a result."

Walter H. Pitcher, secretary of the Pawtucket Business-Chamber, also predicts that the new minimum rate will mean the return to Pawtucket and other Blackstone Valley communities of "many industries."

A comprehensive survey of manufacturing plants and vacant space in factories partly occupied will be offered to prospective companies desiring to locate or re-locate in the Pawtucket area. Every inch has been catalogued, it was said at the Business-Chamber.

The full influence of the war and minimum wage rate has not been greatly felt in the Blackstone Valley as yet but it is predicted that business will be at its height within the next two months.

War Summary

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet Russia held the center of the diplomatic stage as its efforts went forward to consolidate control of the Baltic.

Finland prepared to send its former Premier and Minister to Stockholm, Juhu Paasikivi, to Moscow as the expectation grew that the Soviets would make economic and military demands similar to those already agreed to by Estonia and Latvia. Lithuanian negotiators, meanwhile, returned to their Capital at Kaunas for further instructions.

Turkey marked time in Moscow as negotiations between the Soviets and Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu awaited the outcome of the Turkish military mission's visit to London.

The war of words continued. Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, threw its weight behind Adolf Hitler's peace gestures with an editorial accusing France and Britain of "returning to the Middle Ages" for waging war to exterminate Naziism.

In Italy a newspaper owned by Marshal Italo Balbo vigorously criticized Communist Russia, Germany's new-found friend. It declared that Fascists were born anti-Communists and would so remain.

Germany began repatriation of its German-speaking minorities in the Baltic countries. Similar action affecting some 2,000,000 in the Balkan areas was understood to be next on the list.

In Britain Prime Minister Chamberlain was expected to defer a reply to the Hitler "peace" offer until he makes his weekly report Wednesday to the House of Commons. He repeated in Commons today, however, that Britain and France were "in complete accord" as to their purposes in the war.

In western Europe, a French communiqué reported "activity by elements in contact" south of Saarbrücken on the western front where heavy German and French fortification lines have kept the war virtually deadlocked.

At sea the Holland-Amerika freighter Binnendijk, en route from New York to Amsterdam, sank in the English channel yesterday following an explosion of undetermined origin.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, 7, and 17.

A. F. of L. Report Favors Sickness Insurance Plan

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9—While the American Federation of Labor in convention here has not yet acted officially on the matter of compulsory sickness insurance, the Executive Council report on this point, which leaders say they do not expect to be seriously opposed, advocates such a system on a national basis.

The convention at Houston, Texas, last year considered a resolution simply favoring some form of compulsory sickness insurance. This was referred without action to the Executive Council for further study. This study, under Mathew Woll, a Vice-President of the federation, and Chairman of its Committee on Social Security, has resulted now in the Council's specific recommendation of a system to be federal in scope.

The reports say:

"We favor the principle of sickness insurance but urge careful planning for the program on a national basis, under competent administration, with a system of financing which will fit into the entire social security program."

Points to Confusion

Mr. Woll points to the "confusion and inequities" which have resulted from the independent operation of the varying state unemployment and workmen's compensation programs, and emphasizes that the Federation would oppose any plan which might repeat these mistakes, and the mistake of "allowing private-profit companies to be the insuring agents."

Numerous members of the American Medical Association, which opposes "socialized medicine," say that the Wagner health bill now before Congress leaves open the door to establishment of sickness insurance programs under State control. Mr. Woll says that his study of this bill so far has not revealed this possibility, but he, and others in the Federation, insist that they will fight any plan built wholely on a State basis.

They are not opposed, however, to State administration of a plan that is uniform in every respect, with specific maximums and minimums, applied in every State and with necessary federal policing power. The Federation is, in fact, leaning more than ever against any expansion of federal powers. It believes that in this case such a system must be national in scope, and that it cannot be effective on a uniform national scale without being written into a federal law.

Hard to Escape Washington

Labor leaders admit that it might be difficult to work out State administration of a Federal law without a degree of dictation from Washington. But this they are willing to accept rather than to hazard operation on a State basis.

The proposal as now worked out by the Council also goes beyond that as stated in the resolution last year in the matter of the source of payments. The original idea was that payments would be by the National Government, State Government, employers, and employees.

The Council now proposes that the program be financed by other than pay roll taxes; in other words, by the general public, for, they say, "general health goes beyond the responsibility of industry."

Sailors Union Signs

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Pacific American Shipowners' Association reached a tentative working agreement here Oct. 8 on a new contract to replace the expired 1938-39 contract.

Announcement of the new agreement, subject to ratification by union membership and the shipowners, brought the hope of waterfront peace a step nearer. One major coastwise contract has been signed by the Marine Firemen's Union and the Waterfront Employers' Association.

Harry Lundeberg, the sailors' leader, said the tentative agreement would increase the union's earning power by 15 per cent.

Pact Aids Traffic

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—John Bridge, Vice-President and General Manager of the Inter-State Motor Freight System, announced Oct. 9 the signing of a labor agreement which prohibits strikes, lockouts and tie-ups until 90 days have elapsed, covering more than 2,000 motor carriers in 12 states.

The agreement, he said, was signed with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (A. F. of L.) and will run two years, starting Nov. 1.

Iron Unions Merge

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor convention today revoked the charter issued in 1904 to the International Brootherhood of Foundry Employees. Its 3,500 members will become affiliated with the International Moulders Union. Changing conditions had brought the unions' jurisdictions into conflict.

The convention welcomed two affiliates, the United Textile Workers and the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union. The Cement Workers were chartered at St. Louis Sept. 11. The Textile Workers were rechartered last January after a group led by Francis J. Gorman broke away from C. I. O.'s textile organization and applied for the A. F. of L. affiliation it held before joining C. I. O. in 1935.

C. I. O. Convention Prepares To Consider A. F. of L. Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9—As 400 delegates to the national convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations gathered here to determine the 1940 policy and goal for this wing of American trade unionism, John L. Lewis, C. I. O. President, indicated some of the more potent problems to be handled.

In an interview in which he chose to say nothing for the "record" he, nevertheless, gave a quick left-handed pointer in the direction of the convention's probable trend.

These trend topics are: A stand on neutrality legislation; action on the expected appeal from President Roosevelt for an A. F. of L.-C. I. O. "peace"; a statement on the third term movement in Presidential politics; expression of opinion with some recommendation on new National Labor Relations Board policy; and resolutions on possibility of "war profiteering" and an "unwarranted" rise in national cost of living.

Lewis Is Noncommittal

He would not comment personally, but "left to the convention" the important consideration of the C. I. O. attitude on the present neutrality legislation now before Congress. Delegates close to the Resolutions Committee say the neutrality stand should be one of the first acted on.

Second point on which President Lewis preferred to hold comment was the matter of a new peace move between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. as urged by President Roosevelt. Mr. Lewis said he had, at the time of the interview, received no communication from the President, "although I expect it will be along soon."

Shy at Third-Term Drive

How he would react to the communication he would not say, but again gave an inkling by switching to the subject of the growth of the C. I. O. during the past year, and referring to plan for "active organizing efforts in various industries to be started immediately after the convention."

He was asked what stand he and/or the C. I. O. would take on the possibility of a "third term for Roosevelt" drive and again declined to answer, passing the issue on to the convention and a "possible" resolution on the matter.

Regarding "war profiteering" and rising costs of living, he said it could be "assumed" the convention would make strong recommendations and take some action. "Such rises in costs are unwarranted," he said, "except in some areas. There is no solid basis in fact for such costs as there is an ample supply of all commodities."

Prior to the convention's opening on Oct. 10 with the reading of the President's Report—in the nature of a keynote address—the C. I. O. Executive Committee comprised of 45 members representing all the international unions affiliated with the organization, met to determine convention action on routine as well as policy problems.

While no closing date was set for the convention-end, Mr. Lewis expressed confidence that all work could be accomplished, "by the end of the week."

Labor Peace Dims

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Leaders of the C. I. O., assembling for their national convention, indicated Oct. 8 they held little hope that any new appeal from President Roosevelt for peace between the two great factions of American labor would bear fruit in the near future.

The California Convention overrode its Resolutions Committee and indirsed President Roosevelt for a third term.

State delegates were told their Resolution Committee's proposal, which praised the New Deal and urged its continuance but omitted Roosevelt's name, had been drafted after a conference with the C. I. O. National Executive Committee.

They sent the resolution back to Committee for rewriting, and when the Committee brought the resolution back to the floor, still without the President's name, delegates amended it to indorse President Roosevelt and voted approval.

The Committee had urged the delegates to pledge support to "a progressive Democratic nominee, whoever he may be, in 1940."

Support for the "ham and eggs" pension warrant plan, which California will vote on Nov. 7, was voted by the State Convention.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

European Decisions Hinge on the Baltic Sea

Germany kept control in World War, but Soviet regains vital place by helping Hitler drive.

By a Naval Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Confusing political developments in the Baltic area indicate that either the German-Russian pact contains esoteric agreements or that Joseph Stalin, having been given an inch, takes the proverbial yard.

In time of war, control of the Baltic is absolutely vital to Germany, and throughout the entire period of the World War, German control of this great inland sea was practically undisputed, after the inefficient Russian navy had scurried into hiding. The only challenges were sporadic raids by British submarines — courageous attempts that produced negligible results.

Germany has long recognized the necessity for wartime complete domination of all waterborne traffic in the Baltic. One of the motives underlying the construction of the Kiel Canal, was its contribution to the control of the Baltic. Through its protected waters, the German fleet could operate on an interior line—a military advantage always sought—and could be thrown into either the Baltic or the North Sea with safety and dispatch.

Now, why does Germany consent to share the advantages it enjoys through control of the entire waters of the Baltic? Was it a fait accompli attendant on the signing of the pact, or is it a necessary evil brought about through Russian intrigue?

Intimations to Finland

Advices indicate a complete Russian conquest of its little neighbors on the Baltic. One by one the responsible representatives of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have been summoned to Moscow to receive Soviet dictation. Before the German-Russian concordat, their independence was safeguarded by the mutual distrust of the now paradoxically united Nazi-Communistic countries, but now they are defenseless against Soviet aggression. Even Finland, which has always had strong German leanings, is reported to have received intimations of Russian designs on the Aaland Islands, so strategically situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia.

Germany has proceeded with the strangulation of all trade in the Baltic not flowing to its own ports. Daily we read of Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Finnish ships laden with apparently noncontraband cargoes destined for other than German ports, being sunk or captured. Apparently Germany is insisting on being the recipient of all available exports from the Baltic countries, but we hear an amazing story about Russia's offer to charter Scandinavian ships to carry its produce to Allied markets from Soviet ports in the Arctic.

This war has exhibited peculiar complexes from the start, and apparently there is much activity behind the scenes which is kept from the public. Astounding double crosses, more numerous than are the kinks in the Naxi emblem, may yet emerge from the veil of mystery which surrounds the various negotiations being transacted.

But much may be explained by the needs and demands of both Germany and Russia in Baltic waters.

Italy Also an Importer

In this war, Germany can rely on European States for little more in the way of essential supplies, than were obtainable during the World War, and it was lost through failure to receive enough of them. True, Italy is a neutral this time, but Italy itself is an importer of basic raw materials and the Allies will undoubtedly prevent the importation of more than is required for Italy's own use. The quantity of raw material available from Russia is debatable, and probably is not, after Russia's own needs are met, more than was obtainable in 1917 and 1918.

For years German chemists have given their best efforts to the production of substitutes in the essential war material field. In some cases, notably rubber and petroleum products, they have been quite successful, but in many other cases, no satisfactory substitutes have been found, and unless the needs can be filled from other countries, Germany will be unable to maintain the supply of munitions required by its armed forces, and feed its people.

After Germany's present war stocks are depleted, it will need many things, but in particular wheat, fats, iron ore, and cellulose in the form of either cotton or wood. From across the Baltic, Germany looks for supplies of iron ore, wood pulp, and some fats and other foodstuffs, for which payment can be made from Germany's surplus potash and coal.

Statisticians state that prior to the outbreak of the war, Germany was able to produce only 25 per cent of its requirements in iron ore. Production losses in the Saar region will probably offset any gain made in Silesia, and unless Germany can obtain sufficient quantities of this essential commodity, it cannot wage war.

Entrances From Kattegat

Germany vigorously set about maintaining control of the Baltic when the present hostilities began. Against Allied inroads on this control, nature has generously provided Germany with safeguards in the shape of three shallow and tortuous entrances from the Kattegat, all of which enter the Baltic within easy bombing range from German airfields.

Two of these entrances are recognized as Danish waters, while the third lies between Sweden and Denmark. In 1914, Germany, desiring to protect the back door to its naval base at Kiel, suggested to Denmark that to insure the neutrality of the latter's waters, it would be wise to plant mines and notify maritime powers of their existence. Recognizing the "suggestion" as a polite ultimatum, Denmark complied with it to avoid having Germany do the work itself.

Later on, Germany had cause to regret this action as the mines prevented its fleet having access to Kiel via the Baltic after the Battle of Jutland, and this time Germany has placed its own mine fields, not only across the debouchments into the Baltic, but also, according to press accounts, in the Kattegat. The comparatively shallow waters of these areas afford ideal conditions for the fields of mines, through which German pilots can conduct privileged vessels. The mine is a deadly weapon that can be removed only by sweeping or countermining, neither of which methods, under present conditions, is available to the Allies.

Command of the Gulfs

In the face of these efforts, Russia wants ice free ports and command of the Gulfs of Finland, Riga and Bothnia—the entire eastern Baltic. So it has obtained privileges that give control of the strategic islands of Saare Maa (Dagoe), Hiiu Maa (Oesel), and the ports of Riga and Libau. It remains to be seen what intentions it has with regard to the Aaland Islands, and Helsinki, the capital of Finland, which once was a strong Russian naval base.

It may be that Herr Hitler is making the best of a bad bargain and is content to let the future care for itself while he does the best he can with the present. The control he exercises over the Baltic suits his country's present needs. He may have been consulted and acquiesced in the Soviet proposal to use Scandinavian ships for trade with the Allies, well knowing that in a few months ice will close Russia's Arctic ports.

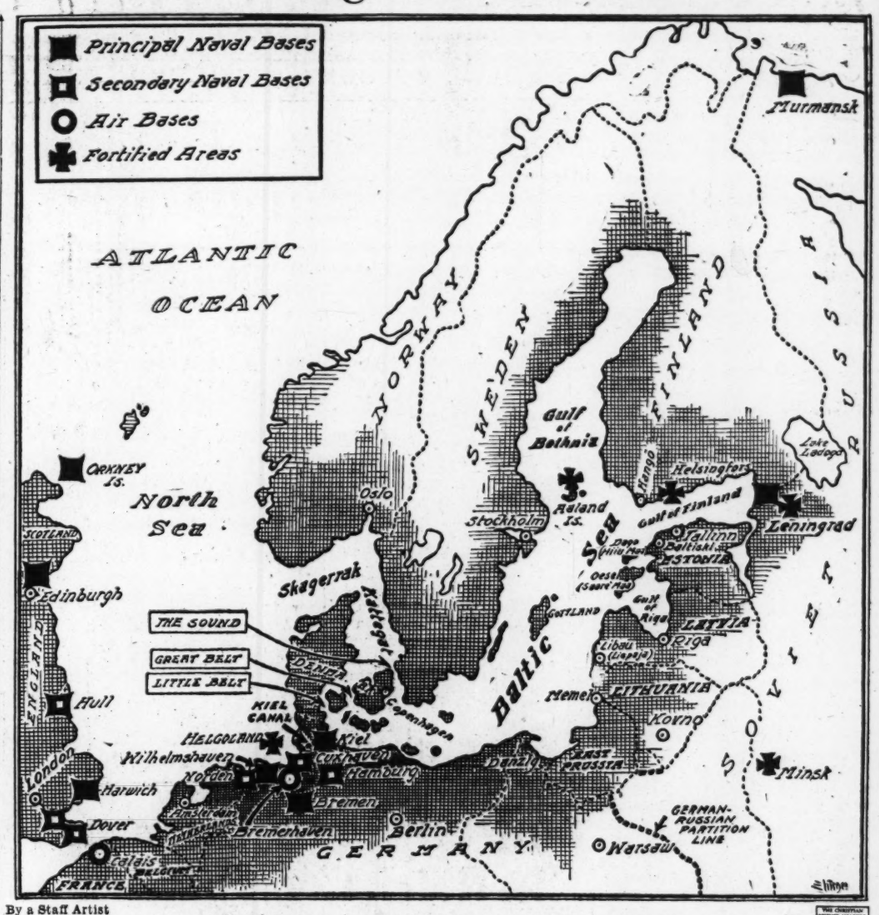
Herr Hitler knows that Russia has no Baltic navy except an indeterminate number of submarines of questionable efficiency. He knows that Russia has neither the plants nor the skilled personnel for quickly building warships and that even if such vessels could be produced, Russia's past naval history practically guarantees that they could not be used with any degree of success.

Navies Take Time to Build

Germany knows better than any other nation, that a proficient navy cannot come into existence overnight, but must come from years of careful training and experience, buttressed by well-founded traditions.

Germany's concern, if any, about future Russian intentions is, at present, confined to the newly established and unfortified frontier, and not with possibilities embraced in the broad bosom of the Baltic.

Control of the Baltic is indeed vital to Germany and it knows that should this control be lost or even compromised, it cannot go on with the war. It is very possible that the anticipated appearance of Germany's fast battleships and cruisers along Britain's trade routes has failed to materialize because Germany is prepared, should the need arise, to throw its entire naval might into battle for control of the Baltic.



By a Staff Artist

Great Changes Follow the Collapse of Poland

The strategic location of the Baltic—and the waters giving access to it—is indicated in the map which shows the major bases and details the area where Russian influence appears to be strengthening. The Aaland Islands are indicated as fortified areas in view of the Swedish-Finnish agreement, although fortifications have not yet been constructed.

Coin Experts Call Heads

NEW YORK (AP)—L. W. Hoffecker, of El Paso, Texas, was elected President of the American Numismatic Association Oct. 6. Elected to the Board of Governors at the Coin Collectors' Convention included: Walter P. Nichols, Melrose, Mass.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Essex

Leytonstone: New Baths Hall, High Road, Leyton, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Gloucestershire

Cheltenham: Gaumont Palace, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

London

London (Ninth Church): Church Building, Marsham Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall, 8 p. m., Oct 23.
Sutton: Church Edifice, 42 Cheam Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

Yorkshire

Bradford (First Church): The Odeon Theater, Manchester Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 22.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Church Edifice, University Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Norway

Oslo: Ingeniorenes Hus, Kronprinsens gate 17, Oct. 29.

Sweden

Gothenburg: Studentkaren, 7:15 p. m., Nov. 2. In English. Swedish translation read at 8:45 p. m.
Note: The above announcements are tentative, in view of present conditions.

United States

California

Alameda: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium, 601 South Acacia Street 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, and Woman's Club House, 7078 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 19.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Ontario: Junior High School Auditorium, 318 West J Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, Seventh and Lemon Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Ukiah: Ukiah Union High School, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.

Connecticut

Saymour (auspices Society, Ansonia): Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.

Florida

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard and Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Georgia

Brunswick: Bijou Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Macon: Capitol Theater, Cherry and Second Streets, 3.30 p. m., Oct. 15.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, Main and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.
Jerseyville: Church Edifice, 400 South Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Kewanee: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Rockford (First Church): Second Congregational Church, 318 North Church Street, 8.15 p. m., Oct. 19.
Rockford (Second Church): Masonic Cathedral, Kishwaukee and South Third Streets, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 15.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Lafayette: Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue University, West Lafayette, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Iowa

Iowa City: Church Building, 722 East College Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Sheldon: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.

Kansas

Wichita (Second Church): Auditorium, Wichita High School East, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Maryland

Baltimore (Joint lecture): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 3.30 p. m., Oct. 15.

Massachusetts

Neighborhood Lectures (auspices The Mother Church):
Peabody: South Congregational Church, Peabody Square, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 15.
Hudson: First Unitarian Society of Hudson, Main and Church Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Wakefield: First Congregational Church, Church Street and Lake Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Chicopee: Chicopee High School, 650 Front Street, 8.15 p .m., Oct. 19.
Stoughton: First Congregational Church, Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
Everett: Rockwood Auditorium, Senior High School, Broadway, 3.30 p. m., Oct. 22.

Minnesota

Albert Lea: Church Edifice, Adams Avenue and Clark Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Austin: High School Auditorium, High and Mill Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Grand Rapids: Village Hall Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 15.
Minneapolis (Fifth Church): Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium, Grant and Stevens, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Minneapolis (Joint lecture): Lyceum Theater, 12:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Red Wing: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.

Missouri

Kirkwood: Church Edifice, Clay and Washington Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.
St. Joseph (First Church): Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Webster Groves: Webster Groves High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 15.

Nebraska

Kearney: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.

Nevada

Elko: Elvada Theater, Railroad Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

New Jersey

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 15.
Paterson (First Church): School No. 13, East Twenty-third Street, between Park Avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Ridgefield Park: Oct. 10:
Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, Tuttle Parkway and Clark Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

New York

Auburn: Emerson Auditorium, Auburn High School, Franklin Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Binghamton: Church Edifice, Front Street at Riverside Drive, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Jamaica: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Olean: Olean High School, West Sullivan, between Third and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Pelham: Auditorium, Pelham Memorial High School, Colonial and Corlies Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Church Edifice, Fir Hill and East Buchtel Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2300 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Y. W. C. A., 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Radiocast Station KVSO, 1210 kilocycles.
Oklahoma City (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Third Ward School Auditorium, Mechanic Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.
Reading: City Hall, Eighth and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, Peebles and Harbaugh Streets, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 15.
Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 52 North Franklin Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 15.

Texas

Harlingen: Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 15.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
La Crosse: La Crosse State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Madison: Church Edice, 315 WisconsinAvenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2722 West Highland Boulevard, 3 p. m., Oct. 15. Radiocast Station WEMP, 1310 kilocycles.
Sheboygan: South Side Junior High School, 1019 Union Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.

Radio 'Home Work' For N. Y. Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—An experiment to determine the value of radio in the public school curriculum became a feature of the New York City educational system today as the first of 200 classroom and "home work" programs was sent over the Municipal Broadcasting System, WNYC. Miss Regina C. M. Burke, Associate Superintendent of Schools, in charge of the project, which is under the auspices of the Board of Education, said that pupils as well as teachers would conduct the radiocasts, that these would range almost every subject taught in the city's elementary, academic and vocational classes, and that they would be brought before the students as regular lesson assignments.

The programs will originate daily from the radio studio in the Brooklyn Technical high school, and a radio committee of teachers and education officials will evaluate their educational effects.

New Currency for Old If in Big Enough Piece

Torn currency is redeemed by the United States Treasury at full value if three-fifths of it is presented.

Council Defines Position Of U. S. Churches on War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—In a message on the relation of the American churches to the European war, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America today urged fellow-Christians to resist hatred, guard against "misleading propaganda," and "discern moral issues." The churches must preserve and strengthen their world-wide bonds and stand for positive defense of freedom of conscience and the liberties of declares.

Issued through the Rev. George A. Buttrick, President of the Council, whose national membership encompasses 24 national denominations, the Council takes the position that "every land has some share in the common guilt,' and that "penitence is the mood that best becomes us." Christian mankind "must lead the world's contrition, if it would minister to the world's tragic need," it holds.

"With grieving heart and stricken conscience, we confront the fact of war," the statement reads. "But . . . despite the cleft and violence of war there is a world-wide Christian family, in which even now across the chasms of war, men of all nations can realize their kinship in Christ.

"We call upon the churches to defend the liberties of press, platform, and pulpit . . . ; to pronounce war an evil thing alien from the mind of Christ . . . ; to seek peace, not for safety's sake or for profit's sake, but for Christ's sake and a kindlier world . . . ; to reaffirm good will when ill will is rife . . . ; to make unfailing intercessions."

Urging the need to "explore the hidden causes of war," the Council sees it the duty of the churches "to join with others in preparing the outlines of a just peace, of an economic life undisfigured by poverty and greed, and of a world order in which the common need and service of all nations may find a home." Further, the statement says, "it is our task now, while resisting hatred, to cleave to the right; while guarding against misleading propaganda, to discern moral issues and to stand for the truth; to dismiss hysteria in the strength of a quiet spirit and . . . to refrain from bitter condemnation."

Dr. Buttrick explained the message as a response to requests to the Council from all parts of the country for "direction and guidance," and said it represented the consensus of 60 representatives of the churches after two days' deliberation.

Supreme Court to Review Labor Relations Decisions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to pass upon three controversies between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations over interpretation of the National Labor Relations Act.

Acting on approximately 300 petitions filed during the summer, the court consented:

To review a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia leaving in effect a certification by the Labor Board of a C. I. O. union as the exclusive bargaining agency for Pacific coast longshoremen. The Court of Appeals said it did not have jurisdiction to pass on the controversy.

To pass on a ruling by the Sixth Federal Circuit Court denying the Labor Board the right to place the name of only one labor organization (a C. I. O. affiliate) on the ballot for a run-off election to determine collective bargaining representation for employees of the Consumers Power Company at Jackson, Mich. The Federation argued that its affiliate should be placed on the ballot.

Scores of Petitions Filed

To review a decision by the Fifth Federal Circuit Court setting aside a Labor Board order directing the Waterman Steamship Corporation of Mobile, Ala., to reinstate a group of employees with back pay. They were dismissed after changing their membership from a Federation affiliate to a C. I. O. unit. The Circuit Court held the dismissals were for economy.

These were among the scores of petitions filed during the Court's summer recess.

Four other cases involved Labor Board orders against the Cudahy Packing Company of St. Paul, the Louisville Refining Company, the National Licorice Company of Brooklyn, and the Crowe Coal Company of Henry County, Mo. The Board won these cases in lower courts.

Denial of a review by the high tribunal means that the decision of the lower court remains in effect. Oral arguments will be heard later in cases on which the court agrees to pass.

In the Pacific coast longshoremen case, Government attorneys filed a brief siding with the C. I. O. and against the Federation. They joined the Federation, however, in asking the tribunal to review the controversy.

The Labor Board certified the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen Union as bargaining agent over the protest of the Federation, the International Longshoremen's Association and Pacific Coast District International Longshoremen's Association No. 38.

The A. F. of L. and its affiliates contended that the order unlawfully deprived them of their status as representatives of thousands of longshoremen on the west coast.

The Consumers Power Company controversy resulted from an election which failed to produce a majority for either the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.) or the Utility Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.).

Discrimination Charged

At the request of the C. I. O. Union, the Labor Board last March 1 directed that a run-off election be held. The vote was to be on whether the employees desired to be represented by the C. I. O. organization.

The Federation unit said that employees would be deprived of the opportunity to vote for the Electrical Workers Union and that therefore this would "not be an election at all."

In appealing the Waterman steamship case, the Labor Board said the record "contains clear and overwhelming proof of one of the most flagrant instances of mass discrimination against employees that has yet been encountered under the National Labor Relations Act."

The Circuit Court held that the Waterman Company was a "victim" of a fight for supremacy between the International Seamen's Union of America (A. F. of L.) and the National Maritime Union of America (C. I. O.).

The Waterman Company estimated that the reinstatement order would cost about $200,000. Forty-three employees were discharged.

The A. F. of L. urged the Supreme Court to deny a review, contending the Circuit Court ruling "was in all respects proper."

Careers of Great Masters Dramatized And Art Discussed Over Air Waves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—A program of public education by radio in the world's art masterpieces, which will go over the air waves as "Art for Your Sake," had its launching here this week by the National Art Society in collaboration with the National Broadcasting Company. Announcement of the project by F. Trubee Davison, President of the American Museum of Natural History, described the sponsoring group, of which he is a trustee, as "a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to public participation in the arts."

The experiment had its initiation Oct. 7 when the participating network opened its Nation-wide system to the first of 26 art appreciation radiocasts, to be featured each Saturday from 7:30 to 8 p. m. These, Mr. Davison said, would consist of dramatizations of the lives of the great painters and supplementary discussions of their works by Dr. Bernard Myers, of the Fine Arts Department, New York University. Public interest in them would be encouraged, he added, through national and statewide competitions for scholarship awards in accredited American art schools.

The society has headquarters at No. 30 Broad Street, and other trustees are Herbert E. Winlock, director emeritus of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Dr. James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus of Yale University and educational counselor for NBC, and Frederick T. Fisher.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Oct 15, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 7.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc, Fifth Sundays: Oct. 29, Dec. 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 51.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 5, Dec. 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.72mc (26 6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 15.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Oct. 22; Nov. 12, 26; Dec. 10, 24.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3, 31.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 15; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 15, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Oct. 15, Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Oct. 22, Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 15; Nov. 19; Dec. 17.

Behind the Headlines

Caesar, great general of Rome, forgot personal pronoun in portraying army's exploits.

But Hitler uses 'ich' 78 times in a single speech, professor's count reveals.

The grammarians may win the war yet, at any rate, students who gain a correct understanding of the proper use of the first personal pronoun, singular, will be on the road to peace.

Odd as it may seem to those who think that only cannons, tanks, airplanes, and warships can bring victory, the laurels may yet rest upon the banners of those who know how to employ—and how not to employ—the simple pronoun, I.

A course in this particular kind of sublimated grammar is much needed. Not only for the general populace of all countries, both belligerent and neutral, but for their rulers, governors, and leaders.

Courtesy Holman's Print Shop

"In all the seven books of his 'Gallic Wars' Caesar does not use the word I of himself once."

A Chief Offender

First, there will have to be some lessons in how not to use, I. There are some horrible examples of persons in public life who have been using it too much.

One hesitates to drag into a school-room discussion like this an exalted personage like the German Chancellor, but he is one of the chief offenders. A professor of Latin in the University of California took the trouble to count up the number of I's in Adolf Hitler's speech of Sept. 1 and he found 78 of them. Too much. They ought to be rationed.

There isn't even a good military precedent for such prodigal use of this valuable pronoun. The same professor who counted the I's or Ich's in Herr Hitler's speech thought it would be interesting to compare Herr Hitler's usage with that of the great general, Julius Caesar. Caesar lived a long time ago, and customs and manners have changed—possibly not always for the better—and nobody can yet say whether historians will rate Herr Hitler with Caesar as a man at arms, but the comparison seemed worth making.

Caesar Appears Modest

This is what the professor found. In all the seven books of his "Gallic Wars," Caesar does not use the word, I of himself once. He employs the first person singular of the verb but twice, and both of these instances are in parenthetical clauses, such as "as I have mentioned."

Only three times does Caesar use the first person plural as a part of the narrative context, but in none of these is there any such connotation of braggadocio as "we did it" there are several instances of the editorial "we" but, like Caesar's use of the first person singular, these are regularly found in parenthetical expressions. In none of these cases is the Latin word for "we" expressed. Julius Caesar did pretty well in a military way. Most historians concede that he was the greatest general that ever lived. If he did it without I's, and with practically no we's, we submit that no great warrior of this or any other age need ever put up a barrage of the particular pronouns.

Lesson for Everyone

Yes. There will have to be lessons on how not to use "I" in this grammar course for international peace that is being outlined here. But even more important, there will have to be lessons on how to use the word.

It won't be used correctly unless it is understood correctly. The first step will be to gain a proper comprehension of what is really meant by "I."

Let each of us ask himself, "what does" it mean to a man who hates, and fears, and covets, and destroys? Am I that kind of a person, is that the true I? or me?

Am I proud, and wilful, and arrogant, and cruel, do I wish to be hated, and feared, and cursed by my enemies?

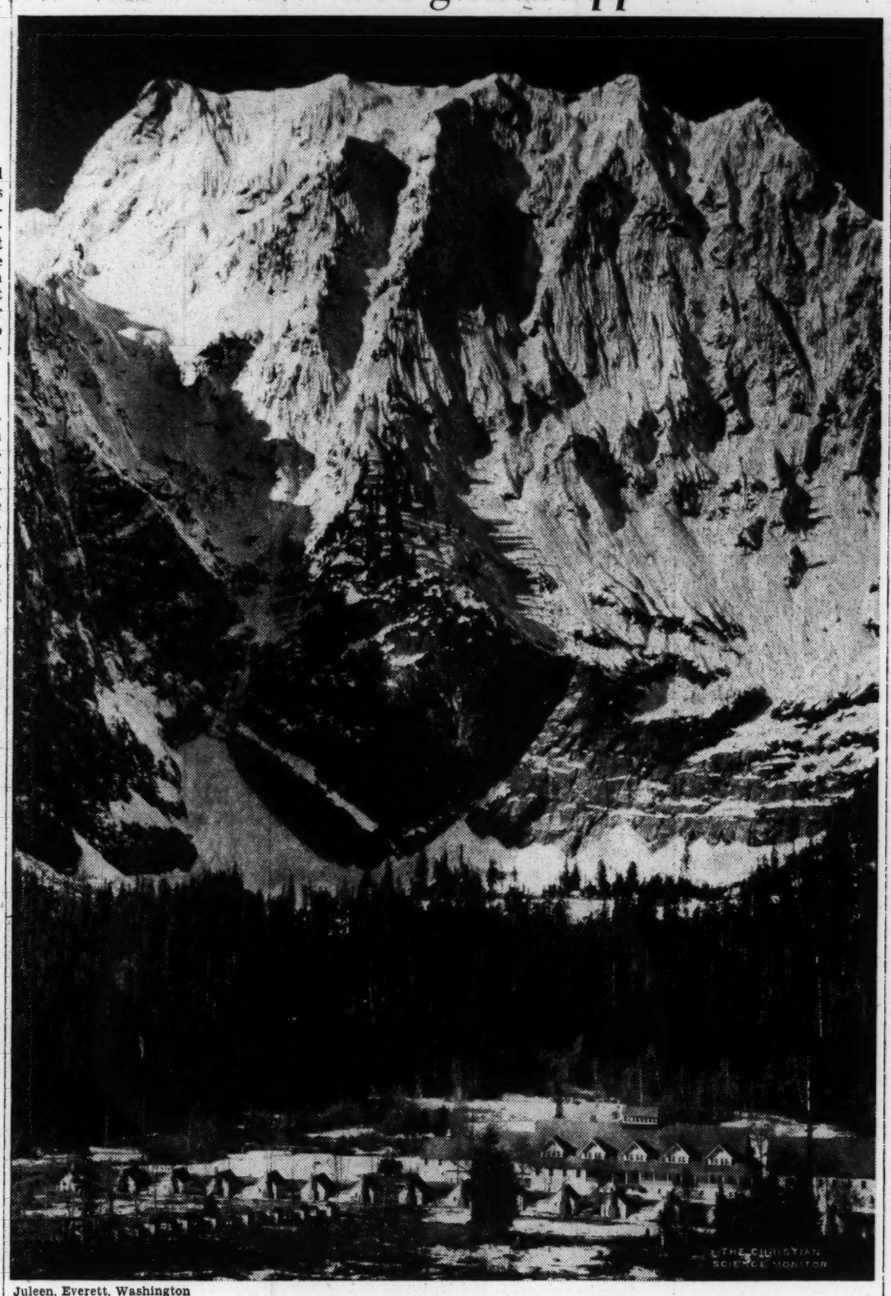
Or am I the exact opposite of all this? Am I not one who loves, and is kind? Am I not content with what can be fairly gained, and not desirous of injuring others?

Am I not modest, and docile? And kindly? Do I not wish to be loved, and esteemed, and respected? Am I not rather this kind of man? Is this not by true ego, my very being?"

We all know the answers to these questions. We must remember them when we speak of ourselves, when we use that mighty first person singular.

Rex Miller

A New Shangri-La Appears



Juleen, Everett, Washington

Big-Four Mountain in the Cascades

New Road Makes Accessible Remote Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVERETT, Wash.—A "Shangri-La" in the Cascades, in the deep, mountain-locked valley guarded by Big-4 Mountain, is opened to the public this season by a mountain road built in there by the CCC. It is by no means a highway but motorists travel over it, grateful for any means by which they may enter this beauty spot.

Arriving there, much as Ronald Colman did in "Lost Horizon," they find a commodious and well-appointed inn, electrically equipped from its own power plant. There is a story back of it. A gold rush of 1894 was the means of opening up the mountain fastness higher up which gave the area the name, which has endured to this day, of the Monte Cristo region.

As men came in for gold, the wild beauty of the place became so well known that W. J. Rucker, a lumberman and founder of this City, built an inn to accommodate those who went in there. A steep switch-backing gas railroad was the means of getting in. As the gold interest declined the railroad was gradually abandoned and the inn left unused until the CCC road was made available.

The inn was not built entirely as a money-making enterprise but as a lumberman would plan his own home; the great lobby with its massive fireplaces, the ballroom, the kitchen are all built to match the mountain surroundings.

Saddle horses are available and those who travel by horseback up the sides of Mt. Dickerman tell of flower-carpeted mountain meadows and lakes of solitary beauty, as yet unnamed. Mountain goats are common just as they were in the days when Stillaguamish Indians hunted them there.

Big-4, called that because of the figure four limned in snow near its summit, is not so approachable. It spreads out like a book for porch-gazers with binoculars, and in the early summer may be heard as well as seen when an avalanche roars down its sides. Ice caves and glaciers can be explored by the mountain hiker.

Beyond Big-4 is the last major peak of the Cascades to be entirely unexploited or even unexplored, Glacier Peak, 10,436 feet high.

Activity of Communists In U. S. Agencies Is Told

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Kenneth Goff of Delavan, Wis., told the Dies Committee today that two "National Board secretaries" of the Y. W. C. A. were members of the Young Communist League and had attended the national training school of the Communist Party.

Mr. Goff, who testified he was a member of the National Committee of the League and also a Party member, said the officials were Rose Troiano and Rose Terlin, both of New York.

He named them as examples of Young Communist members who, he asserted, were prominent in other organizations. He told the Committee he was resigning from the League and the Communist Party at the conclusion of his testimony because he believed they were un-American.

"A Y. C. L. worker is no good to the Y. C. L. unless he has membership in other organizations," Mr. Goff asserted.

In Secret Session

Earlier, the committee went into secret session today, an informed person said, to hear a Government employee who had attended meetings of "Communist factions" among employees of several Government agencies.

Committee members declined to disclose the witness' name. The informant said the employee, fearing reprisals, had asked that his identity be kept secret.

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, meanwhile, told newsmen that Committee employees had been unable to determine all that was stolen from Committee files Saturday night when an intruder broke a window and ransacked the Committee offices.

Full of Dynamite

One missing paper, the Chairman asserted, was a list of espionage suspects. A similar list, he said, was on file at the Justice Department.

"We may never know everything that was stolen," the Chairman declared, explaining that there were four or five mail bags of material that had been given only cursory examination.

"There were a lot of names in those bags," he said, "and the information was full of dynamite."

At a brief open session of the committee before the room was cleared for the closed meeting, Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, a Committee member, asserted for the record that he had "unmistakable evidence" that neither local of a school teachers' union mentioned in a Communist report seized by the Committee was composed of public school teachers.

The report, which had been identified as genuine by Martin Chancey, Secretary of the District of Columbia Communist Party, mentioned activity among school teachers.

Mr. Voorhis declared that Washington school teachers' locals sponsored a resolution at the 1935 American Federation of Labor convention which called for an investigation of Communist activity among teachers.

Lewis Is Called Friendly

The Communist Party report, made public yesterday, complained of lack of progress in the Congress of Industrial Organizations locally, but said that "John L. Lewis (C. I. O. President) will not get after our comrades for being Communists."

Chairman Dies said the document was identified by Mr. Chancey as part of an official report that he had sent to an official body of the Party. The first half of the report was said to be missing.

Although the report described as "most serious" a lack of "Party building" in the C. I. O., it noted that two new locals were organized in the teachers and a teachers district council.

"There is a small party unit in the G. P. O. (General Printing Office)," the report continued. "There are very excellent comrades in the Street Car Men's Union, the Musicians, Office Workers, Iron Workers. In the Barbers' Union, the Retail Clerks, in the Painters, we are just holding our position. But our work among the machinists in the Navy Yard is at a standstill."

Sugar Hoarding Hits Child Labor Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The American housewife by her recent excitement over a few pounds of sugar, unwittingly may have thrown a monkey wrench into an important phase of child labor reform.

The Government's sugar program has been the door through which child labor in sugar beet fields has been kept under control. Since 1934 government benefits paid to sugar beet or cane growers have been conditional upon compliance with child labor standards which forbade employment of any child under 14 and a maximum working day of eight hours for children between 14 and 16.

In their emergency lifting of the sugar quotas to meet the housewives' sugar demand, President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace did not touch the current year's sugar contracts but if there is no sugar program next year—as Secretary Wallace indicates — then child labor will be free to come back to the beet fields.

Industrialized agriculture has long been one of the chief culprits in the exploitation of children, and it is a field scarcely touched by the Federal Wage-Hour Law which controls child labor performed only in interstate commerce.

Before the sugar contracts were initiated, children in the beet fields of Colorado, Southern California, Utah and even to some extent in Ohio and Michigan, worked as long and as hard as their parents and rarely advanced farther than the eighth grade at school. Use of children of Mexican laborers to depress production costs has been prevalent in certain sugar beet areas, with a resulting standard of living far lower than the average for American agricultural laborers.

On most American farms boys and girls have time to help around the farm and still go to school, but in sugar beet areas, so many children are kept out of school during the harvesting in the fall, that schools have to close down for a "beet vacation."

Many Untouched by Law

Inclusion of child labor provisions in the first sugar act was effected at the demand of the late Senator Edward C. Costigan, of Colorado, who believed the grave exploitation of children could only be corrected by federal law. When the AAA lapsed for a few months in 1936, the National Child Labor Committee found conditions in the beet fields as bad as in 1933 before the law went into effect.

Children's Bureau officials have been hoping that the sugar beet experiment might lead the way to regulation of child labor in other branches of industrialized agriculture.

Though the Wage-Hour Law, when it gets into full operation, will correct child labor in interstate commerce, the Children's Bureau estimates that three-fourths of the working children under 16 today are in interstate industries or in agriculture and are therefore outside the protection of the Wage-Hour Law.

Legion Head Sees Threat To U. S. Liberty in War

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (AP)—Commander Raymond J. Kelly of the American Legion warned Oct. 7 that for America to enter the European war might mean the loss forever of its "cherished freedom," regardless of the conflict's outcome..

The Legion's new National Commander, addressing a "homecoming" celebration honoring his recent election, said war would mean a virtual dictatorship for America and that the same condition might remain even after peace. The speech was broadcast.

"The waging of modern warfare," Commander Kelly said, "necessitates such singleness of control of all essentials of modern living. Once denied or suspended, it is not at all certain that even liberty-loving and individualistic America can regain her cherished freedom upon the advent of peace.

"Powers temporarily abrogated to those who govern are not later relinquished either easily or gracefully."

Commander Kelly, asserting the "sole remaining hope of free peoples" rests in the United States, said this was a "primary reason" for America to "stay clear."

"If we refuse to be misled into war," he said, "the United States can be in a position to restore some semblance of order to the wreckage which other segments of the human race will have wrought. For us to become a belligerent would only bring with it the real danger of our sinking with the wreck."

America, if remaining out of war, may be accused from abroad of selfishness, Commander Kelly said.

"We are and should continue to be selfish in our efforts to stay out of this war," he added. ". . . the wisdom of experience orders us (the Legion) not to act otherwise from a standpoint of our national well-being."

Huge Week-End Crowds Bring N. Y. Fair Near to 22,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The New York World's Fair expected to welcome its 22,000,000th paid visitor today as huge Saturday and Sunday crowds brought attendance to within 68,000 of this mark.

Although Fair officials had not expected a record turn-out, Saturday's 326,632 paid attendance broke all previous records for that day, while Sunday's figure of 346,552 was the third highest on record, having been surpassed only on Sept. 3, when 492,446 paid their way in and on Sept. 24, when there were 362,522 paying visitors.

Fair officials attribute the heavy fall attendance to the cooler weather, which they say, has finally induced New Yorkers themselves to visit their exposition before it closes for the winter on Oct. 31.

Meanwhile, Gerard Swope, President of General Electric, has announced that that company's participation next year was assured. This is the third industrial exhibit which has announced its intention of returning, the others being the Ford Motor Car Company and the Carrier Corporation.

Mr. Swope, who made the announcement Saturday when he came to greet an estimated 28,000 General Electric employees and their families celebrating the Fair's General Electric Day, also was optimistic about American business prospects, but said that recovery had set in before the war had broken out and was independent of it.

Mr. Swope also supported President Roosevelt's efforts to repeal the arms embargo, adding that the "cash-and-carry" program should extend to all materials.

Fair Aids Hotels

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Late patrons are helping New York's World's Fair to put over a last-month come-back which, combined with the world's series baseball games, brought last week one of the biggest booms in the City's history to its restaurants and hotels.

With an estimated 500,000 rooms available—more than in any other city in the world—it is a rare day when any large number of hotels in New York have to turn away guests.

That is just what happened last week. Inquiries at the reservation desks at 12 of the largest, having from 1,000 to 2,500 rooms each, showed they had waiting lists.

Many put cots in banquet halls and other public rooms to take care of their overflow and still turn away customers.

Reduced prices at the World's Fair, plus unsubstantiated rumors that it might not be able to open next year because of war, despite the plans of its sponsors, and cooler weather are reasons given by hotel managers for larger crowds to visit the exhibition grounds in Flushing.

A third important factor in drawing out-of-towners, is the heaviest calendar of conventions in the City's history, hotel men said.

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Pratt Institute's Free Library Ends

NEW YORK—The Pratt Institute Free Library, known to thousands of Brooklyn readers for the past 52 years, will discontinue its service to the general public at the close of the present fiscal year, Charles Pratt, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, announced at the annual Founder's Day exercises of the Institute. Beginning July 1, 1940, the library's facilities will be limited to the use of students and staff members of the Institute.

This announcement is made "with profound regret," Mr. Pratt said, explaining that the change in policy had become necessary because of the expanded educational program of the Institute which now taxes the full resources of the library.

The Pratt Institute Free Library is one of the pioneer public libraries in this country and one of the few serving both educational institution and public.

Government Planes In N. Y. Air Port's Opening

NEW YORK (AP)—Seventy Army, Navy and Coast Guard planes will take part in the dedication of New York's greatest municipal airport at North Beach next Sunday, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia announced Oct. 8.

He said President Roosevelt had ordered the planes' participation, following a conference between the President and Mayor La Guardia.

The new weather bureau established at the port already has begun to function. It opened officially Saturday night with its first forecasts being sent to every airport in the Nation. The bureau, in addition to gathering data for land planes, will perform similar service for trans-Atlantic flights.

Elliott Roosevelt For Embargo Repeal

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt, on Oct. 7, warned he might be cut off the air, then said in a radio speech he favored repeal of the embargo against sales of arms to belligerents. The National Association of Broadcasters recently imposed a ban on discussion of controversial questions by commentators.

Mr. Roosevelt advocated repeal of the present embargo or enactment of a "true arms embargo." The latter he defined as a law denying all participants in a war the right to buy commodities of any nature.

The President's son said such an embargo should apply to "all nations at war and all nations participating in that war, even though technically they are neutral, such as Russia."

New High Is Recorded By Golden Gate Fair

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Golden Gate Exposition attracted 187,730 visitors Oct. 8 in a rush that broke all attendance records at Treasure Island and caused perhaps the biggest traffic jam in the history of the bay region.

The previous attendance record was 128,697, set the day the fair opened, last February 18.

West's Real 'Old-Timers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Yosemite National Park, Calif.

If you never have craned your head skyward to see the top of a giant California "Big Tree," you have something to look forward to, or rather up to!

Granted that Californians are prone to claim the world's largest this, and the world most stupendous that—but in the case of the Big Trees (more properly Sequoia Gigantea) they are right. Travelers to South American jungles and into deepest Africa tell of great trees many feet around, but best-informed tree experts hold the Big Trees, native only to California's Sierra Mountains, are the champions.

* * *

Real Old-Timers

How big are these Big Trees? Here in Yosemite National Park's Mariposa Grove one stalwart, some 3,000 years old, "Mariposa" by name, is 249 feet high with a diameter of 25 feet, 4 inches. Another "Grizzly Giant" is 209 feet tall, 27 feet, 6 inches in diameter, estimated to be 3,800 years old and contains some 363,528 board feet.

However, not far distant from here at Sequoia National Park is the largest known living tree in the world. It is the "General Sherman"—with a height of 272 feet and an estimated weight of 6,167 tons.

The Big Tree sapling graduates into what is called "youth" at 62 years. Then it is just beginning to grow—if it has been fortunate enough to pass through the winter blasts and blows and summer fires and droughts. A Big Tree's youthful period carries it up through 352 years, when it reaches maturity.

It steps into the old-age bracket after 1,041 years and before 1,562 years, according to Yosemite Naturalist figures. The fact that most of the Yosemite Mariposa Grove, as well as those in the groves of Sequoia, General Grant, Merced, and Tuolumne, are over the 1,562 years indicate their size and the dwarfed feeling a visitor has standing beneath on the forest floor.

* * *

Escaped Glaciers

The reason the Big Trees are found in so few groves and only in a few select spots on the Sierra Mountain western slope is offered by geologists. They assert that in the more recent glaciated periods in the Sierra Nevada the trees now standing were on high points and escaped the destructive downward shove and backward pull of the glaciers.

Probably the biggest thrill for the visitor to the Yosemite Mariposa Grove of Big Trees is actually driving his car "through" one of these trees. This particular tree is 26 feet in diameter and the road, pavement and all, passes right through with plenty of arch above and more than enough room on the side.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Chemist, Soldier, Historian-Poet Are Chosen for Roosevelt Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—George Washington Carver, agricultural chemist; Frank R. McCoy, soldier and diplomatist, and Carl Sandburg, historian and poet, will receive the Roosevelt Medal for 1939, it was announced here by James R. Garfield, President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association today. The presentations will be made at the association's annual dinner at the Theodore Roosevelt birthplace, 28 East Twentieth Street, on Oct. 27.

Established in 1923, the medals are presented to Americans who have distinguished themselves in one or more of the many fields of endeavor associated with Theodore Roosevelt's busy career.

In announcing the awards, the Association speaks of Mr. Carver as a man, who, though born a slave, has become a "vital factor" in the social and economic progress of the South, his best known work being the development of 285 useful products out of the peanut.

Maj. Gen. McCoy, U. S. A., retired, is cited as "an embodiment of the selfless public servant, working for his country without fanfare or consideration of reward." It describes him as one of the Nation's ablest soldiers and most successful diplomatists.

The medal is being bestowed on Mr. Sandburg because of his success in portraying not only Abraham Lincoln, but also the times in which he lived. In writing of Lincoln and his times, Mr. Sandburg has achieved the heights which Theodore Roosevelt in his "History of Literature" said must be the goal of the historian, it is added.

Last year's awards were given to Carter Glass, veteran Senator from Virginia, and Robert Moses, Park Commissioner of the City of New York.

President Asks View On Blind Air Landing

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has asked the National Academy of Sciences for an opinion on the best method of blind landings for airplanes—a question of controversy between the Army Air Corps and the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The Academy is the official scientific advisory body to the Federal Government.

The Air Corps recommends its own system, which combines a broadcasting station on the ground and a sensitive receiver and altimeter in the plane.

The CAA and a number of airlines have expressed themselves as favoring a system which provides a directional radio "glide path" for the pilot, which makes the altimeter unnecessary.

Morgan TVA Contest In U. S. Appeals Court

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—The contest of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan of Yellow Springs, Ohio, deposed chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority against the TVA and Board members Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal, reached the Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals Oct. 7.

Mr. Morgan appealed a decision of United States District Judge George C. Taylor of Knoxville, dismissing his action on the grounds he had failed to prove his claim.

Mr. Morgan was removed as TVA chairman April 1, 1938, by President Roosevelt who charged the former Ohio educator was "guilty of contumacy." Mr. Morgan contended his removal and the designation of Harcourt A. Morgan as chairman, were void and that he was entitled to $4,583.33 in salary from the date of his ouster.

Guard Officers to See 'War'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Army disclosed today plans to fly high ranking National Guard and reserve officers to the mass maneuvers of regular troops in the South this winter.

By this means, officials said, Guard commanders will be able to gain experience in large scale tactics with a minimum of time lost from civilian pursuits.

The program announced by Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring will prepare the Nation's land forces for war to a degree never before undertaken in peacetime.

The largest troop concentration since the World War will involve only seven Regular Army "streamlined" divisions, but extra drills and rations for week-end training are contemplated for the Guardsmen.

By transport, train and motor truck, the regulars are to start moving about Oct. 25 to five principal concentration points in the South and Northwest. After several months of training as divisions, they will mass for war games as a corps, possibly at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Concentration of two small cavalry divisions of about 5,000 men each at Ft. Bliss, Texas, probably will be delayed until January, officials said.

The War Department disclosure of plans to organize four more divisions "when and if" Congress votes to raise the Army to its full peace limit of 280,000—an addition of 53,000—stirred speculation that President Roosevelt might ask defense funds at the special session.

Under national emergency powers Mr. Roosevelt already has exercised, however, the new troops might be added by executive order, just as the 17,000 increase was ordered a month ago.

The War Department said that the contemplated units would be organized and given preliminary training in the northern quarters vacated by the more than 70,000 troops massed for the winter maneuvers. This would suggest action before the regular session of Congress in January.

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Junior Bar Groups Named by Chairman

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Joseph Harrison, secretary of the American Bar Association's junior bar conference, announced Oct. 4 the appointment of three committees by Paul F. Hannah of Washington, conference chairman.

Ronald J. Foulis of St. Louis, Mo., conference chairman last year, was named chairman of a committee on aid to small litigants.

Designated to assist him were George L. Gisler, Kansas City; Prof. Leon Sarpy, New Orleans, La.; Robert E. Russell, Topeka, Kan., and John A. Gilchrist, New York.

Mrs. Mildred G. Bryan, Washington, was made chairman of the committee on restatement of the law and Ralph E. Langdell, Manchester, N. H., of the committee on the Bill of Rights, both research groups.

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U. S. Defense: A Policeman for the Americas

Our setting is a wood-panelled library. Before a crackling fire sit a group in comfortable chairs, talking informally. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Defense of the United States has been raised since our discussion the other day on Pan Americanism. It is apparent that most Americans think of defense in terms of the United States and its possessions. On that they base their satisfaction with the Army, Navy and Air-Force expansion. Yet as we pointed out the Monroe Doctrine means the United States defense forces must actually take care of the entire Western Hemisphere plus the Pacific possessions.

"Today the British and American Navies are of practically the same strength by mutual agreement. Both countries have large areas to defend in coastline and ocean stretches. Both normally have small armies. That army point is the key. It says more plainly than words that the great stretches of water around these nations are natural defenses, requiring no first cost or upkeep.

"Of course, the British situation has changed. Today the English Channel is only a few minutes wide by air. So Britain even with peace will need hereafter a much larger air force to defend itself and probably a larger regular army to meet continental problems."

Question: "I note that most of the American Navy is kept in the Pacific. If it is as competent as you say, to take care of both coasts, isn't its concentration in the Pacific an admission that more strength is needed there and that by the same token it isn't strong enough to take care of the Atlantic?"

Answer: "You will note on the map that the distances to be covered in the Pacific are far greater than in the Atlantic. That means many more vessels are required. Also the Panama canal is supposed to be the solution to the Atlantic needs with such concentration in the Pacific. If a situation arose in the Atlantic the fleet could come through the canal to take care of it. That is the theory."

Question: "Isn't it odd that the American fleet is primarily in the Pacific where England has major possessions but few naval forces, while the Atlantic is practically left to the British to take care of?"

Answer: "You have touched on a much discussed point. Certain politicians have charged a secret agreement between the British and American Navies for such joint patrol. Actually no such agreement is necessary. The Atlantic is bordered by big naval powers which are friendly to the United States. So why try to keep the Navy there when it is needed in the Pacific where the same conditions do not prevail, particularly with the canal available as a shuttle?"

Question: "Many Americans opposing aid to the Allies say, 'let's wait until they come over here.' How could they come over here?"

Answer: "The American defense plans call for the Navy to stop potential invaders. So 'they' couldn't come over here unless the Navy was conquered. With a big Navy this is not expected."

Question: "But suppose there was a coalition of European navies bigger than the American? Suppose that England and France fail in this war and that Germany in the peace treaty should take over their navies. Couldn't this force make American invasion possible?"

Answer: "You raise a point which many pacifist-minded Army and Navy men have brought up, but with little open discussion as it seems a little melodramatic. But it is inherent in the question you bring up—'what if they come over here'—particularly in view of the present war."

Question: "But isn't the coast defense able to stop landings?"

Answer: "It is impossible to defend the entire coast with guns and men. Look at its length on the map. But the British military expert, Liddell Hart, points out that the airplane has made landing operations extremely hazardous if the country to be invaded has a strong air force. The American air force is being rapidly expanded and should be a major second line of defense backing up the Navy. A fleet crossing the Atlantic would be vulnerable, with such distances, to shore-based aircraft who could undoubtedly damage the lines of supply for the invading army."

Question: "But is the Army big enough for such an emergency?"

Answer: "The United States, fortunately, as an industrial country, has vast resources to back up a mechanized army. Now the Army can be greatly increased in effectiveness, without adding more men, by mechanization. Again America's vast railroad and highway system would make this army highly mobile so, again, its effectiveness would be extended. But it is important that the mechanization be thorough and that the Army work together regularly in its largest units in order that it will become the efficient force the American plan of defense calls for."

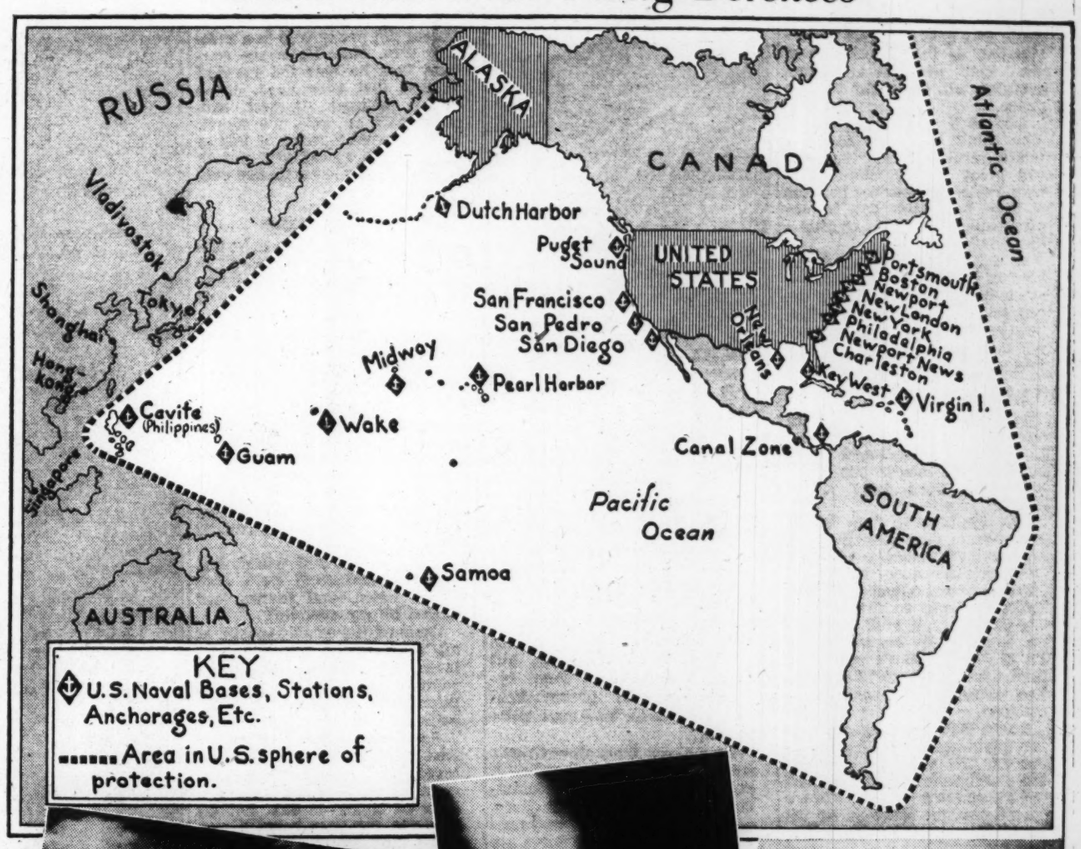
Question: "I notice that France has a single defense head, to bring naval, army and air forces into effective co-operation. Why hasn't the United States such a setup?"

Answer: "You touch on a sensitive point to many military men. The reason why is that Congress has not arranged to have such a change made. There is an honest conviction among individual branch officers that the efficiency and esprit is greater with separate forces."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, what is the Washington view of the United States defense setup today?"

Answer: "Your chairman wired the Washington bureau of the Monitor for a detailed answer to that question and Saville R. Davis of our Washington staff undertook the assignment. You will find his answer just below on page 27 of this Fireside series."

Uncle Sam's Far Flung Defenses



Staff Artist; Wide World **America's Mantle of Protection Covers More Than a Hemisphere**

America wants a strong national defense. That consists primarily of a strong navy. The naval bases strewn along the shores of the United States and far out in the Pacific assure Americans that any opponent will be met not at the water's edge but far out to sea. They also assure protection to those regions guaranteed by the United States.

(R)'s and (D)'s See Eye to Eye on an Armed U. S.

By Saville R. Davis

"We seek to keep war . . . from coming to the Americas," said President Roosevelt in his fireside talk, thereupon ordering large increases in the Army and Navy personnel. "We must arm forthwith," said Alfred M. Landon, endorsing the Roosevelt moves as titular head of the Republican Party. Senator Borah, veteran leader of the isolationists, said that adequate armed strength is something the nation "must provide."

They all want a strong national defense.

In fact, there is probably more national unity on this one subject than on any other of primary importance in these churning times. The average American, forming his opinions over the breakfast newspaper or sitting by his radio, has seized on every straw of disarmament in the last two decades as a straw of hope. But he seems to recognize primitively and instinctively that disarmament is something everyone has to do at the same time; that now is no time for anyone to be weak when others insist on being strong and threatening.

Defense Characteristics

Here are some the reasons, then, why national defense is a national policy today in the fullest sense of the word:

1. Defense is insurance against attack from anyone. Already there are signs that this insurance works. In the first World War, Germany wantonly attacked Americans and their trade on the high seas because it thought the United States wouldn't and couldn't fight. Today, with what the President calls a satisfactory state of preparedness, Germany has scrupulously refrained thus far from provoking the United States except in the case of the Athenia which remains a mystery and hasn't been repeated at the time this is written.

2. Defense is preparation for entering war. During the last war, the United States was woefully unprepared and General John J. Pershing and his staff resolved that this should never be the case again. Congress agrees, because the costs and the dangers of involvement which result from national armament are considered to be less than the costs and dangers of being caught unprepared if the nation should be provoked into war, or should decide to enter the war.

3. Defense is naval offense. Naval experts the world over are now agreed on the "doctrine of the command of the seas," which the United States largely ignored in the first century of its existence. This means that a purely defensive navy, with ships scattered along the coast to protect harbors and commerce raiders sent out to do the fighting on the high seas, is useless by itself. You have to have a main fleet of capital ships, capable of going wherever the enemy fleet is, engaging it, and defeating it, in order to gain command of the seas. Otherwise the enemy will do just this, and hold you at its mercy on the seas.

Army

4. Defense is an Army which blankets the coastlines. Where the main fleet of the Navy moves anywhere, the Army must stay everywhere within the nation, ready to deal with even remote danger of conflict.

5. Defense is not national but hemisphere defense. It is not a fiction that the dictatorships have used every tool of penetration to gain friends in Latin America, where naval or air bases could be won.

6. Thus defense is diplomatic as well as military. While the Army and Navy build a Gibraltar for ships of sea and bombers of air at Puerto Rico, and bring the chief of the Brazilian general staff to Washington, the State Department is charged with the duty of keeping Latin American nations friendly to the United States rather than hostile and hence potential allies of a European enemy.

7. Defense is officers and men. The officers today are of high caliber but there are too few men for the needs which have been outlined. The President has taken partial steps to fill the deficit as shown in the 'Naval Strength' table, page 28.

Resources Board

8. Defense is equipment. Today the President has a Civilian War Resources Board of some of the country's leading industrialists, bankers and planners already functioning, as compared with the agonizingly long time which it took Woodrow Wilson to get his famous War Industries Board going in 1917. An army is as strong as its supply lines. And today the various services know exactly what factories would produce what, in time of war, and the factories themselves have complete plans for whatever changeover of equipment, staff, etc., would be necessary.

When Admiral Harold G. Stark became administrative head of the Navy this summer, he said to reporters: "This is the people's Navy." He meant it. This is the Navy which will do what the people tells it to do. And the Army likewise.

And so it is that national defense is the people's own business. It has been substantially enlarged, though not hysterically or without reasonable limit, because the President and the Congress consider that the people are agreed on this point.

Thus, in studying this subject, we arrive at the final and all-embracing issue. The Army and Navy and Air forces, and all the establishment behind them, will be converted into weapons of offense only if the American people so order. They will guard the Americas only, or they will enter Europe to join the stop Hitler movement, according as the nation decides. The fact that preparation has not yet extended to the full scope of war mobilization is a strong indication that President and Congress and people hope they will be able to confine their strength to the purposes of defense, and not have to use them actively. But the ultimate decision is not yet as to whether it will be defense or offense.

Uncle Sam's Navy: First Line Defense

Naval bases constitute America's first line of defense. They are also outposts for offense. A glance at the map above indicates how, when strategically located, they can guard a continent.

Suppose we glance at those naval bases which are in the Pacific—present as well as proposed ones. The principal base on the West Coast is at San Diego. Others are located on San Francisco Bay and Puget Sound. But it is really at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii that Uncle Sam has been outdoing himself. He has poured about $130,000,000 into that Navy stronghold in the last 20 years, making it—on the authority of George Fielding Eliot—"the most formidable maritime fortress and naval outpost in the world."

The Navy has other bases in the Philippines, at Guam, and in American Samoa. But restrictions under the Washington naval treaty have, until recently, prevented improvements in those outposts.

Guam, you will recall, was much in the headlines during the last session of Congress. After heated debate pro and con Congress finally decided to drop the matter. It had too much dynamite—for it could easily be interpreted as an affront by Japan.

Guam

The issue of Guam, however, is one that cannot be decided on its own merits. It is tied to the problem of the Philippines. At present the United States is responsible for their defense. Does that responsibility continue after 1946, when the Islands are supposed to attain their independence? Guam is tied up to the answer to that question—and no one in Washington has answered that yet.

And speaking of Guam and the Philippines, one must clearly perceive their implication to Japanese imperialism and expansion. They intercept Tokyo's sea route southward toward the Indies, toward Malaya, toward Singapore. Should the American Navy find it expedient to cooperate with the British and French Navies in the Pacific at some future date, the fortification and defence of those outposts of American interest might well be the "shoe" on which the fortunes of war would depend.

Let us now shift quickly to the Atlantic. There, Uncle Sam has four major fleet bases—at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk—as well as several minor ones—at Portsmouth, N. H., Washington, D. C., and Charleston, S. C. But the country's only major naval air base is at Hampton Roads in Chesapeake Bay.

In the Caribbean the United States has only one major naval air base in the Panama Canal Zone. There is an outlying air base in the Virgin Islands. The purpose of defense in this area of course is protection of the Panama Canal. Unless or until Uncle Sam gets his two-ocean navy the defense of that cut is essential to American safety.

Panama Canal

The approaches to the Caribbean from the Atlantic are guarded by naval stations at Guantanamo—between Cuba and Haiti—and by possession of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Puerto Rico, however, has greater possibilities. As some people say, it has the makings of an American Gibraltar. With it fortified the United States could meet attackers miles from the Canal. From it America could take a long step forward in defending the entire hemisphere in its southern stretches.

A topic that always raises a debate in any discussion of defense of the Panama Canal is: should another canal be built through Nicaragua?

The United States has the right to construct such a canal, even the right to establish a naval base on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. Would it be better defense policy to build a two-ocean navy or to build another canal? Could Uncle Sam defend two canals if he couldn't defend one successfully? These are questions that need debating. And that is something for you Fireside members to do.

Naval Strength

Figures on American defense strength these days are almost out of date before they are published. Figures on the composition of the American Navy, however, are perhaps the least ephemeral, for ships can't be built in a day. The following table of American combatant ships as of the beginning of 1938 plus appropriations later reveals the approximate strength of the Navy as it will be when expanded, barring additions.

	Number	Tons
Capital ships	18	630,000
Aircraft carriers	8	175,000
Cruisers	46	413,000
Destroyers	144	228,000
Submarines	56	82,000
	272	1,528,000

Mars' Bill

Figures on national defense expenditures of various countries must be taken with a grain or two of salt—or gunpowder. Their accuracy is always open to question. But for better or for worse we present what we believe to be fairly reliable estimates on defense expenditures in recent years for the larger powers. (Figures are given in millions of dollars.)

	1934	1936	1938
United States	710	965	1,065
Britain	480	850	1,700
France	580	835	1,090
Germany	380	3,600	4,400
Italy	260	920	530
Russia	1,000	4,000	5,400
Japan	270	310	1,750

Wars and Men

The United States fought in the following major wars. The number of troops engaged in each struggle gives an indication of the length and intensity of the fighting.

War of Independence	1775-84	(est.) 325,000
War of 1812	1812-15	528,274
Mexican War	1846-48	116,597
Civil War—North	1861-66	2,128,948
South		(est.) 1,000,000
Spanish War	1898-99	280,564
World War	1917-18	4,057,101

Defense Budgets

What have the Army and Navy been costing Americans? Here are a few rough yet representative figures of military and naval expenditures of recent years.

	Army	Navy
1910	$156,000,000	$130,000,000
1915	173,000,000	142,000,000
1918	4,850,000,000	1,279,000,000
1919	8,996,000,000	2,002,000,000
1920	1,611,000,000	736,000,000
1925	255,000,000	356,000,000
1930	323,000,000	374,000,000
1935	269,000,000	321,000,000
1936	377,000,000	391,000,000
1937	353,000,000	497,000,000
1938	400,000,000	570,000,000

Read On—

Readers of this course will find the following list useful as sources of detailed information on this current topic.

Magazines

The United States Checks Its Defenses—In The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, Dec. 28, 1938.
Joseph C. Harsch and Quincy Howe discuss the two critical issues: What Are American Vital Interests? and A Navy Adequate for What?

The Ramparts We Watch—Condensation of the book by George Fielding Eliot in the Reader's Digest for February, 1939. Sea power second to none is the key to American security, this military authority believes.

Frontiers of the United States—By A. Lawrence Lowell in Foreign Affairs for July, 1939.
A plea that the United States stake out limits in the Atlantic and Pacific to include islands it would be unwilling to see pass to other owners.

Wanted, A Sane Defense Policy—By O. G. Villard in Harpers for April, 1939.
Discussion of the question, what is America prepared to defend and what should it be prepared to defend?

Nations at War Provide For Families at Home

By the Associated Press

When the men in Europe march off to war the women and young children who are left behind do more than "keep the home fires burning"; they do their bit, in myriads of ways, to help win the war.

As in the World War, women and youngsters in the belligerent countries today are mobilized, not only to take the place of men so far as possible in agriculture and industry, but to lessen the governmental burden of caring for the aged and infirm, the sick and needy.

But for those who have to stay in the home—where the breadwinner is on war duty—they must exist largely on a small allowance from the Government. Compared with American standards this amount seems astonishingly small to carry on.

Roughly, here's what they receive:

England—49 cents a day for the wife; 15 cents a day for one child.

France—22.5 cents a day for the wife; 11 cents a day for one child.

Germany—92 cents a day for the wife; 65 cents a day for one child.

Variation in Allowances

The allowances vary according to the rank of the soldier and the section of the nation from which he comes. City dwellers get more than those in country regions. Based on the lowest pay—with no distinction between regulars and militia—the English soldier's wife thus gets 17 shillings a week. (A shilling is now about 20 cents). An additional five shillings is allowed for the first child; three shillings for the second child; two for the third and one for each additional child.

In France, the wife of a soldier in the Department of the Seine and Paris receives 12 francs a day and an additional 5.50 francs for each child under sixteen. (A franc is now about 2¼ cents.) In communes of more than 5,000 population the allowance is 8 francs for the wife and 4.50 for each child. For unemployed men called to the colors the wife receives 13 francs; five francs for each child under 14. No allowance is made to women whose daily revenue is 42 francs.

In Germany, there is no general rule and conditions vary greatly in different sections. A typical example is shown, however, in the case of a wife and four children, the eldest of whom is 17. The State pays the wife 69 marks monthly and varying amounts for the children, to make a total of 166 marks and 50 pfennig. In American terms this is approximately $66.60. In addition, full rent for the home is paid.

All Share in Service

Each nation has its own particular method of accomplishing complete mobilization, but the result is the same—everyone possible is pressed into some kind of national service.

Germany was better organized to utilize its women than the other powers at war, because it had a head start. During the past summer, before the war clouds broke, the women and youths were called upon to do men's work in harvesting bumper crops, for there was a shortage of a million hands.

Labor statistics at that time estimated there were 3,500,000 women, single girls and mothers whose children were more than 14 years old, available not only to fill jobs but to release men for other "more important" work.

The appeal was made by Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, women's leader, to volunteer for this work as a duty to the fatherland. College students, home for vacations, were ordered to the fields. In addition, nearly 400,000 young women served an obligatory year in labor service, principally on the land or in households.

The electrical, textile, chemical, clothing and paper industries in Germany normally employ large percentages of women, but this summer they took over jobs they had not handled since World War days. Women were drafted as postal carriers and as streetcar and bus conductors in many cities. Every German housewife received training in fire fighting in the event of war. Sixty thousand young boys were trained in signaling, topography, and similar field work.

On Aug. 8, the German Government ordered registration of every citizen between the ages of 5 and 70. Even Jews, object of Herr Hitler's dislike for years, were obliged to register. So, when war came, every one in Germany knew the allotted individual task by simply referring to the registration card.

Trained for New Work

England and France made similar groundwork plans during last summer but not on such a vast, minute scale. Since the declaration of war, however, systematic mobilization of women and grown children has been steadily in progress. Women replaced men by the thousands in the fields, in the shops and factories. Women firemen, policemen and guards are now fairly common. Thousands of women in England and France are training as workers for hospitals or as embulance drivers.

The British Air Ministry early organized the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, designed to relieve the Air Force proper of all lighter duties, in order to release more manpower for front-line duty. Marriage was no barrier to entering this service. The women occupied separate training camps from the men. They were trained to do emergency flying, such as flying planes from factories to aviation fields.

Poland's women and grown children were organized along similar lines. Since the German armies swarmed over that stricken land, there has arisen the pressing problem of carying for the thousands of refugees, whose homes were wrecked, their means of livelihood destroyed. The approach of winter will add to the acuteness of their task.

Meanwhile the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the various relief agencies, church and fraternal societies have intensified their organization for the relief of the distressed.

Flying 7 Ready

OTTAWA, Oct. 7 (CP)—Many individual women air pilots in Canada have offered their services to the Government in the wartime emergency, but no plan has yet been evolved to make use of such offers for national service.

Offer of the Flying Seven of Vancouver, a body of seven young women pilots, is the first of an organized group. Should an opportunity present itself for use of women pilots for non-combatant duties, it was understood, their offer would quickly be accepted.

Women air pilots of Britain have been organized as the Women's Auxiliary Air Force to take over some of the ground duties of the Royal Air Force, for messenger service and for "ferrying" service aircraft from factory to squadron depot.

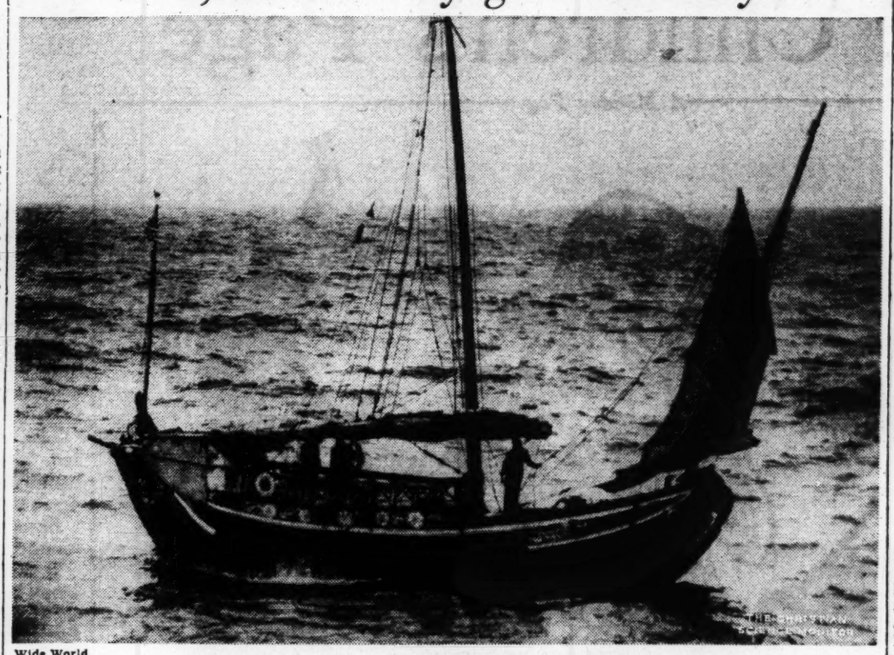
Windsors' Villa For Officers' Aid

PARIS (AP)—The French Government was understood Oct. 9 to have approved a plan of the Duchess of Windsor to establish a convalescent home for British officers in her Riviera chateau at Cap d'Antibes.

The Windsors, it was said, will pay all expenses of equipping the home, and meet costs expected to amount to approximately $75,000.

The Duchess was believed to be planning to be hostess to the first group of British wounded.

A 6,000-Mile Voyage in 105 Days



Wide World

The Tai Ping Conquers the Pacific

This picture of the battered Chinese junk Tai Ping was taken by the Coast and Geodetic Survey vessel Discovery after the little craft had traveled 6,000 miles in 105 days from Shanghai. The Tai Ping, unreported from July 13 to Oct. 3, is at Quatsino, British Columbia, while its crew plans for a trip to Europe.

Crew of Junk Push Plan For Trip to Europe

QUATSINO, British Columbia, Oct. 9 (CP)—Undiscouraged by a six-months battle with the Pacific, Capt. John Anderson, former officer of a trans-Pacific liner, laid plans to sail his small Chinese junk to Europe.

While Captain Anderson awaited a tow to Seattle for his storm-battered 50-foot craft, the Tai Ping, which weathered the typhoon-swept Pacific, a pirate attack, and starvation, he disclosed that his wife, four Norwegian crew members and himself would sail south to San Francisco, through the Panama Canal to New York and thence to Norway and Finland—war permitting.

It was the fourth day ashore for the adventurous crew which left Shanghai April 7. And it was the "worst crossing" for Captain Anderson who formerly sailed the Pacific on the President Grant of the Admiral Line.

Dutch Freighter Sunk in Channel; S O S Is Reported

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The 6,873-ton Holland-Amerika Line freighter Binnendijk, bound from New York to Amsterdam with a general cargo, sank yesterday in the English Channel. The captain said he did not know whether the sinking was caused by a mine or a torpedo.

The crew of 41 was rescued by a British examination ship which answered rocket signals sent up by the vessel as it went down near Weymouth, British contraband control port.

Capt. W. Moree of Rotterdam said he was on the bridge when a "terrific explosion" put the engines and wireless out of commission. He said he was unable to determine immediately whether the ship was mined or torpedoed. Authorities said there were no British mines in that area.

The sinking of the Binnendijk was the first reported since the 876-ton British freighter Glen Farg, which the British Admiralty said Oct. 6 had been sunk by a submarine. The Glen Farg's crew was saved but one seaman passed on later.

The Binnendijk operated between Eastern United States coast ports and Rotterdam and Antwerp. The 400-foot craft was built in 1921.

In Amsterdam, an unindentified freighter was reported to have struck a mine north of the Island of Terschelling at about noon Oct. 9 (6 a. m. E. S. T.).

Two Netherlands vessels were said to have gone to the rescue. One report said the freighter probably was a Finnish vessel carrying a lumber cargo.

Hour More to Sleep For Youthful Danes

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Because Denmark wants to economize on electric current and coal consumption, school children will get an extra hour of sleep during the 1939-40 school year.

Officials announced Oct. 9 schools will open at 9 a. m. instead of the customary 8 a. m., starting Nov. 1. Denmark imports most of its coal supply.

Chiang Resolves Dispute

CHENGTU, China, Oct. 9 (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek yesterday assumed chairmanship of Szechuen Provincial Administration.

His action was seen as the final step in the liquidation of a delicate domestic political situation arising from the Central Chinese Government's assumption of military and financial control of the Province formerly under the virtual autonomous authority of regional warlords.

The Chinese Capital was established in Chungking after the death of the war lord, Liu Hsiang, more than a year and a half ago, giving the Central Government undisputed sway over Eastern Szechuen. Lesser generals, however, stubbornly resisted what they considered Chiang Kai-shek's encroachment on their private political preserves to the west.

Opposition to Chiang-appointed Provincial chairmen and others prompted the Generalissimo to take over Provincial leadership, the Chungking Government expressing the feeling that his popularity would overcome local jealousies and thus avoid more forceful measures.

Britons Moved to Front

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Movement of British troops from England toward the front in France continued today.

There were no military bands playing as the troops, loaded with full war kit, proceeded toward secret destinations. In nearly every village, however, service men might be seen collecting at the railroad stations.

Siegfried Line Described

The leader of a British reconnaisance party of three planes, which had flown more than 20 miles over the Siegfried Line taking pictures at a height barely exceeding 100 feet, described "the obviously unfinished state of the Siegfried Line. It was absurdly easy to pick out, because the grass has not had time to grow again over the scarred earth.

"In many places," he said, "we saw mounds of freshly thrown up earth and white patches where they had been burrowing in the chalky soil.

"In one place we flew right over a huge gun which a group of men were camouflaging. I could distinctly see them gaping at us with their paint pots in their hands—apparently unable to move.

"We passed many villages but I did not see a single civilian inhabitant. Nearly always the streets were quite deserted, though sometimes soldiers were strolling about looking up at us."

The flier told of seeing "what might have been complete dummy villages" and gun emplacements showing on the fringe of a dense forest.

The Air Ministry reported Oct. 8 that British planes shot down one of two German flying boats in a clash over the North Sea and then summoned a boat which rescued the Nazi fliers.

The Ministry said the Royal Air Force fliers escaped without casualties.

A communiqué said the fighting began when a British reconnaissance plane clashed with a German flying boat.

While the fighting was in progress, it added, a second German flying boat appeared.

"Shortly afterwards two more British reconnaisance aircraft came on the scene," the communiqué said. "The British aircraft quickly gained the upper hand.

"The first German flying boat slipped out of the fight and fell into the sea. Its companion made off.

"After the combat the pilot of one of the Royal Air Force aircraft saw the German crew in the sea clinging to the wreckage of their flying boat. A ship in the vicinity was directed to the rescue and our aircraft resumed it patrol."

French Repulse Germans

Meanwhile French troops entrenched on German soil on the upper Western Front were reported to have repulsed a series of German "surprise attacks."

A communiqué said the Germans brought new pressure to bear on advance posts on the extreme northern flank of the Western Front, where the French have dug in to cover the neutral frontier along the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. At some points in this sector, French lines extend two miles into Germany.

The German High Command communiqué covered the Western Front with a one-sentence report of artillery activity by both sides during the day and occasional instances of "harassing fire" by night.

Prisoner Lists

GENEVA, Oct. 9 (AP)—The International Red Cross Committee reported Oct. 7 the first exchange of lists of prisoners between Germany and the British-French Allies.

Lists of French and British prisoners of war held in Germany were received first by the committee and sent immediately to the Allied governments. Similar lists from France and Britain were forwarded to Germany in the exchange. The number of prisoners involved was not announced.

The lists will be used not only to inform relatives but to form a basis for future exchange of prisoners.

The committee also announced that there were 24,000 Polish prisoners in Rumania, 45,000 in Hungary, 16,000 in Lithuania, and 2,000 in Latvia. Aid is being sent them through the Red Cross organizations of the four countries.

Dogs of War

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (AP)—Dogs capable of being trained as field messengers will be "drafted" into the Germany Army.

Owners of such breeds as shepherds, airedales, terriers, and boxers were ordered to report them, starting today.

Castle Says War 'Not Our Quarrel'

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—William R. Castle, former Under Secretary of State, said Oct. 8, if the United States is "dragged" into the European conflict "we shall be, when the war is over, only another dictatorship."

Addressing the Bishop's Men, leading laymen of the Rochester Episcopal Diocese, he asserted the war is "not our quarrel. It is another example of the everlasting strife between different races over divisions of territory and over access to raw materials."

Mr. Castle, Under Secretary during President Hoover's administration, termed the arms embargo issue "of little importance," explaining the Germans "are just as likely to torpedo cargoes of foodstuffs or cotton as of arms and munitions."

"If we get into this war or any other," he continued, "it will be because the people want to whether we raise the embargo or keep the embargo; whether we sell goods to the belligerents or refuse to give them even ordinary commercial credit; whether we let American ships go where they will on the high seas or whether we tie them up in our safe harbors."

Battleship Sabotage Inquiry Being Pushed

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Government agents pushed an investigation Oct. 8 into reports of sabotage aboard the Arizona, flagship of Rear Admiral Russell Willson, Commander of the United States fleet's battleship Division 1.

The Los Angeles Examiner said it had learned that vital oil lines had been damaged in a manner which, undiscovered, would have ruined the vessel's engines. It added that "certain machinists" were under constant surveillance.

Armed Forces Reduced in Balkan States

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 9 (AP)—Southeastern Europe witnessed a new trend in its post-world war history Oct. 7 with a simultaneous reduction in armed forces agreed upon by Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Hungary.

Particularly significant was this united move by the three Balkan states in view of the stand taken heretofore by Rumania and Yugoslavia against Hungary because of its claims to their World War gains.

Diplomats saw in the action a movement toward Balkan neutrality by means of a mutual assistance bloc to resist pressure from any of Europe's great powers.

The partial demobilization, announced in communiqués by the Rumanian and Hungarian Governments, was started Sept. 30. The two Governments credited Yugoslavia with the suggestion.

Rumania and Yugoslavia were known to have had about 500,000 men under arms in the past month, and Hungary more than 300,000.

All the Balkan countries have been aware that concentration of hundreds of thousands of troops on the Rumanian-Hungarian borders has been one of the biggest dangers to peace in this part of Europe.

Both countries have viewed Yugoslavia as a friendly mediator of their differences, especially since southeastern states have become wary of inviting interference from the major powers.

Large-scale troop concentrations have been a heavy drain on national resources. Various countries at the same time have been under the strain of trade disruption due to the war in the west. For example, Hungary on Oct. 7 doubled the price of tea and coffee in an effort to reduce consumption of these scanty commodities.

Rumania Calm

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 9 (AP)—Cheering to Rumania was the assurance from Moscow — published in newspapers here for the first time, Oct. 8—that the Soviet intended to make no demands upon Rumania in the negotiations at the Kremlin with the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

Thus apparently Rumania was relieved of any immediate threat of a simultaneous invasion from Hungary and Soviet Russia to regain the former Russian Province of Bessarabia and the former Hungarian Province of Transylvania.

Russia's role in Southeastern Europe is expected to be clarified when the Turkish statesman returns from Moscow.

The Turkish press commented today in strong anti-German terms, giving the impression that if Turkish-Soviet policies are further coordinated in the conversations in Moscow they may not be as favorable to Germany as Berlin may expect.

Delay on Pact

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 9 (AP)—Last minute difficulties have prevented the signing of a German-Bulgarian trade agreement for 1940, it was learned authoritatively Oct. 7.

The German trade delegation therefore is staying in Sofia for an indefinite period. It arrived here Sept. 19.

The major reason for the delay of negotiations was attributed to the German desire to obtain large quantities of meat, skins, hemp, and other commodities, export of which has been forbidden since the outbreak of European hostilities.

Germany, it was reported, offered to take 40,000,000 litres (about 42,280,000 gallons) of wine against half that quantity last year and an unlimited quantity of vegetables, fruit, pulp, pork, and other commodities.

Germany also offered to help speed up Bulgarian transportation. It already is supplying gratis 125 freight cars daily to Bulgaria.

It was learned reliably that Germany promised to increase its Danube commercial fleet with its Rhine fleet, using icebreakers in the winter time to keep the Danube navigable.

Russia and Reich Agree On Exchange of Goods

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (AP)—Quick decisions to carry through their announced plan of economic collaboration "at a rapid pace and on a large scale" appears to have been achieved between Moscow and Berlin.

Although the German trade delegation arrived only on Oct. 8, agreement between the two Governments was announced the same evening by Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Premier and Foreign Commissar. What goods were involved in the arrangements under which Russia will send raw materials to Germany was not announced.

"Agreement was reached that the U. S. S. R. should immediately begin supplying Germany materials and Germany filling orders for the U. S. S. R," an earlier announcement by Tass, official Soviet News agency, said. The German trade delegation is headed by Karl Ritter, former German Ambassador to Brazil.

"It was agreed in the course of conversation that the economic program concerning which an understanding had been reached during the last visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to Moscow would be realized by both parties at a rapid pace and on a large scale," Tass said.

The conference followed the visit of Herr von Ribbentrop to Moscow Sept. 28 and a friendship agreement announced Sept. 29 to "consult each other as to necessary measures" to co-operate to restore peace and to work out an economic program so that "the volume of the German-Soviet exchange of goods will again attain a high peak."

[The semi-official commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said on Sept. 29, the day the new German-Russian trade agreement was announced, that it placed Germany in a position to wage a war of "optional length."

Besides opening a new source for raw materials, the commentary said the pact made it possible for part of Germany's Far Eastern business to be handled over Russian railways.

Authoritative Nazi sources said at that time German-Russian business likely would reach 1,100,000,000 marks (nominally $440,000,000) annually under the new agreement. This almost would equal the 1931 figure, the best trade year for the two countries since the World War.]

Spies Spy on Spies—Click! It's a Case of Languages

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—Language has assumed tremendous importance in Europe, where everybody is on the lookout for spies—including the spies themselves.

In France, you can speak nothing but French on the telephone. In Germany, it's nothing but German.

In Switzerland, polite but firm operators frequently break in on telephone conversations between one Swiss city and another Swiss city to say, "Will you please speak the language of the country?"

That means a choice of four languages—French, German, Italian, or the strange Romansch which belongs to the romantic language group, and is spoken only in southeastern Switzerland. All four are national languages and recognized as such.

People of foreign descent living in the various countries are having a time of it, for the ever-listening ear of the operator or the control board takes no chances.

Frequently international telephone conversations are cut off abruptly when an anonymous voice breaks in. It goes something like this:

Voice (interrupting): "M'sieu, will you please talk French!"

Other End: "But, Mademoiselle, I am talking French."

Voice (coldly): "It doesn't sound like French to me."

Other End: "Listen, Mademoiselle, I'm not a professor of languages, I'm just a——"

Click! The connection is cut. Maybe he'll get through again and maybe he won't.

Once on a call from Berne to Geneva a correspondent began to talk English. Much to his surprise, he was not cut off. He was warned to continue in French, but a happy little voice cut in.

"It's all right this time, M'sieu. My English, she is not very good, but I understand—no?"

Then there was the Rumanian businessman in Berne who took cruel advantage of the fact that many a Swiss who speaks five or six languages does not know that peculiar Romansch which is one of the officially recognized tongues of his own country.

The Rumanian managed to get through an urgent call to Bucharest from Berne and began jabbering away in his own tongue. "Click" and in came the operator.

"Please speak the national language," she said tartly.

"But I am," insisted the Rumanian, thinking fast, "I'm talking Romansch."

"Oh," said the operator, "excuse it please."

And the conversation in Rumanian went blithely on.

Polish Alliance Donates $150,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Polish National Alliance, a fraternal organization of Americans of Polish descent, contributed $150,000 Oct. 7 to the Red Cross for relief of the Polish population in the war zone.

Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, in accepting the check from officials of the Alliance, said the Red Cross already had appropriated $50,000 of its own funds for Polish relief.

The Red Cross announced during the day that the first shipment of supplies for use in the European war had left this country aboard an unnamed vessel.

Germany Sharpens Penalty for Treason

BERLIN (AP)—Penalties under the German treason law were sharpened Oct. 7 by a decree making attempted treasonable acts punishable by death. Formerly the maximum penalty for such an offense was life imprisonment.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Miranda Visits the Bears

Told by Henry Beston

Part Three

Just as Papa Bear finished his speech welcoming the Queen Bee and her swarm to the island, Mama Bear came close to him and whispered something in his ear.

"My wife wishes to say she would like to use a very few flowers to put on the cabin table now and then," he added, "but she will leave the window open and you are welcome to come in and out at any time."

"That all sounds very satisfactory," said the Queen Bee, and seeing herself in a dewdrop she hastily readjusted her little crown, "but why are you bears so very kind to us poor little insects?"

"Bears have always been great admirers of Bees," said Papa Bear with a low bow. "Take away Bee from Bear and our name is meaningless you know."

The queen did not understand his joke at all but she smiled a thin polite smile.

"I think your little island will do very nicely," she said. She was so young she put on airs no older Queen Bee would ever have thought of using.

Invitation to a Party

"Come, Bees, away, away, away! And Bears, farewell, we will never meet again, but I shall send you messages by my servants!" and, raising her scepter high, she flew away followed by all her subjects.

"Good," said all the bears together, and their eyes shone with greed and delight. "In a little while we shall have honey," and they licked their jaws with their long narrow pink tongues.

"But remember," said Papa, "we must only take our share. Not so much as to discourage the Queen. Rent, you know, just a little at a time."

It was after Papa had removed the first comb, very carefully, so as not to anger the bees, that the bears gave their tea-party for Miranda, which they had been planning for a long time. Orso brought the invitation, one morning while fishing.

Miranda came attended by two old seals, who often acted as her messengers, and they all insisted they could get to the schooner cabin very nicely, if the bears would just go in and wait for them. So the bears did, hearing from outside a good deal of flumping and flapping, and hard seal breathing, but pretty soon Miranda arrived at the entrance to the cabin, smiling her cool little unchanging smile, and with the mirror and comb still in hand, slid down the steps gracefully, followed by the two seals.

Odd Table Manners

It was a very merry party, although the bears were a little afraid of Miranda. It was clear that she had taken a great liking to them, but she was always so formal that she was a little frightening. And then she looked at herself almost continually in the mirror, and every once in a while laid down her cup to comb her hair a little more and sing.

The seals, too, were a little peculiar, tossing things back and forth across the table to each other and catching them on the tips of their noses, and clapping their flappers in applause, but the bears believed in taking people as they found them, so they acted as though nothing unusual were happening, though Mama Bear did catch her breath and stop in the middle of a sentence when her best cup, filled with chocolate, sailed past her eyes and was caught by the seal on the other side without spilling a drop.

Orso had brought back a large basketful of little fish, which Mama served crisp, like cakes, to the great pleasure of the seals. Then they had cinnamon toast and guest-size raspberry tarts.

Treat for a Mermaid

But Miranda refused all food and only drank her chocolate, until Papa Bear offered her a spoonful of honey. She had never tasted anything like that before, and I am sorry to say that as soon as she had tasted it, she laid down both mirror and comb and reaching out her long beautiful white arms, picked up the honey dish and, putting it before her, began with delight to eat it.

"But she's taking it all!" wailed Stella who was terribly fond of honey herself.

"Ssh!" hissed her Mama.

"The guest of honor always eats all the honey!" added Papa Bear quickly to make Miranda feel comfortable.

But the mermaid scarcely heard them. She had a far-away look in her eyes as though she were listening to distant music, and her graceful mother-of-pearl hand rose from the honey dish to her smiling mouth and fell again as steadily as waves upon a shore, until the dish was empty.

Miranda's Gratitude

"Bears," she said then, "I am very grateful. I did not know there was a new pleasure left in the world, but you have given me one. I shall remember this honey for a hundred years. And now, please go down to the beach and wait for us there. We will make our adieux at the edge of the water."

Miranda had no intentions of appearing ever at anything but her best, and she knew that she was not at her best going up a ladder, though she could come down one like a shooting star.

Of course, the bears did just as she asked them, and soon they were waving her farewell as she floated away from them out to sea, though Stella's wave was rather a short one, for she was still thinking about the honey. The Bears as a whole, however, were only too glad to have found something the mermaid liked so well to repay her for her care of them.

"Miranda shall have all the honey," said Papa Bear, as they sat down on the beach to talk over the party. "The rest of us will just lick the frame."

"How polite she was "murmured Mama. "Stella, I hope you noticed how prettily she ate!"

"Our honey," snorted Stella. "All of it!"

"You ought to be ashamed!" said Papa and Mama and Art and Orso all together. But they couldn't help wondering what Isle o' Bears honey tasted like.

(The End)

Drawn by Frank Dobias

"But she's taking it all," wailed Stella

Alice Pigg's Party

"It's no use saying I'm not disappointed," grunted Alice Pigg to herself, "because I am! Mrs. Porker knows there are four of us, so why did she only ask three to her party?"

Alice Pigg felt that it was a very dark day, and when a drop of water fell on her trotter she said, "It's raining!"

But, no, the sun was still laughing right above her, so she grunted in horror, "Gracious, don't say it's I crying!"

She shook herself and squealed, "Stop that at once, Alice Pigg!"

It seemed a very good plan to speak severely.

"That's better," she said, when the tears stopped. "Now I'll go and have an adventure by myself instead of sitting and moping."

She gathered together some potato peelings to make it feel like an outing, and put them in a paper bag. She was determined to enjoy herself just as much as Amelia, Arthur and Arnold were enjoying themselves at Mr. Porker's.

"No, I won't swim in the pond, run along the main road, or dance on the railway lines," she promised her mother as she was having her tail curled.

The Green Dragon

Soon she reached the station slope, and stopped.

"There's a green dragon just crawling in," she grunted, meaning a train. "And nobody's told me I mustn't poke my head through the railings and look at that."

So she did, and saw a stout gentleman pig get out followed by a thin lady pig."

"That's all," she thought. "No, it isn't—there are crowds and crowds of piglets at the other end of the train! What can it mean?"

Slowly she went down the slope to the station, where there was a terriffic grunting and squealing going on.

"Something's wrong," decided Alice Pigg.

"Shall we have to go back?" squeaked a very small piglet.

"Whatever can have happened?" wondered Alice Pigg.

"I'm very sorry," said the Station Master to the fat gentleman pig who looked very troubled. "But as no trains run to Hogville you can't possibly take one!"

"Dear, dear, what a dreadful situation!" exclaimed the fat gentleman pig. "Do you mean that all these precious children must go back to their homes without a glimpse of the country or a taste of their picnic?"

On the Way to the Picnic

"Oh, no, they can go to the top of the slope and picnic there," replied the obliging Station Master.

All the pig children started to come up the slope towards Alice, and she was about to tell them that they could easily walk to Hogville, when a large blue-and-white bus came hurrying up the station road.

"I know I'm late, I know I'm late!" it puffed, as it jerked to a stop. "But I couldn't help it, couldn't help it—petrol ran out—wheel had a puncture. Oh dear, oh dear!"

It went on chugging while the driver explained that he had come to take the pigs to their picnic at Hogville.

"Come along, get in, all of you," he urged. "You won't be very much behind time."

Before she could say a word, he lifted Alice Pigg in, and then jumped up to the seat beside her.

"But, please, sir—" she began, trying to explain that she had no right to be there at all since she did not belong to the party.

"Mustn't talk to the driver while he's backing and turning," he said severely.

An Extra Guest

So Alice Pigg became quite quiet. Only when she saw the grown-up pig in charge puzzling his head because he counted twenty-five piglets instead of twenty-four, she chuckled.

She wondered whether the picnic was to be in a field or a building. But when the bus turned into a broad drive, with flowers nodding on either side, and finally drew up in front of an imposing piggery, Alice Pigg said, "Oh!" and her chuckle became a giggle, for there, standing outside with Mrs. Porker, were Amelia, Arthur and Arnold, and she had never seen them look so good in their lives.

She watched them shake trotters with all the little piglets, and then she came up just as Mrs. Porker was saying to Amelia, Arthur and Arnold, "Oh, but you should have brought your sister, Alice, to the picnic party. I quite meant to invite her!"

"That was what I thought," grunted Alice Pigg suddenly. "But Mother said I mustn't come without an invitation. I didn't mean to, either, but now I'm here I should like to stay, please."

And she did, of course!

Autumn's Dress

Springtime had a pretty gown,
And Summer's frock was fair.
But Autumn has the gayest dress—
For every color is there.

Springtime's dress was pink chiffon and
Summer's dress—green satin.
But Autumn's dress is taffeta—
Red, gold, blue, bronze its pattern!

Springtime's dress blew silently
At each small breeze's sigh.
Summer's did, too. But Autumn's dress
Rustles when she comes by!

HOPE GAUL

Fox Photos

A Baby Goat Gets a Drink of Fresh Milk

Who Said Prizes?

By Peter White

The prize winners in our last column had a double surprise and pleasure, for they were sister and brother—Ruth Foell, seven, and Earl Foell, nine, of Houston, Texas. Here are some quotations from their letters, which show how much fun they both had, reading not only their own books but each other's.

"I received 'Trudi and Hansel,' and have started my brother's book too," Ruth wrote. "I liked my book very much because it told about mountain life and because the part about the giant was so exciting."

And this is what Earl wrote:

"I have read my book and also my sister's. I think they are wonderful. In my book (Copper-Toed Boots), I liked the parts where the calf rang the school bell, where Shad went to the circus, and where the horse fell in the river."

Kurt Flach, Jr., eleven, of Edinburg, Texas, has won the prize for the best essay submitted by an "under twelve" during September. We hope he will enjoy his book as much as Ruth and Earl did theirs. It is "Captain Binnacle," by Howard Pease, a tale of a boy named Renny, who made friends with the captain of the Pride of the River that lay high, dry and slightly tilted on a mud flat.

Here is Kurt's essay:

Peterkin's Teacher

Peterkin was a small boy who was always untidy. He lived with his two parents and Anne who looked after him. Peterkin's hair wasn't combed, his tie wasn't straight, his jacket unbuttoned, his shoestrings untied, nor did he have good posture in his standing or sitting. In other words, Peterkin was careless.

One day when Peterkin's father and mother were talking about him, Anne came in and complained of Peterkin not minding her and told them she was leaving. Peterkin's mother had just thought of an idea to make Peterkin keep tidy about the time Anne appeared. The idea was to put a large mirror in Peter's room. It showed Peterkin from head to foot when he stood in front of it.

When Peterkin came into the room sometime later, he saw the looking glass. Wondering what it was, Peterkin looked into it. Then he saw what he looked like. There he was with all his untidiness in his clothes, and the dirty hands and face plus his mussed up hair was a sight! Peterkin held his head in shame as he crept down to the bathroom. There he made himself into a nice looking boy.

His father and mother were very surprised when he came into the room.

We make special mention of Geraldine Kidwell, eleven, of Marion, Indiana, who wrote an interesting essay on "Five to Seven," by Audrey Chalmers.

Now that vacations are over and we are all back at school again, we hope that more of the girls and boys who read this page will get out their pens, or typewriters, and write for the contest their own comments on the stories we have published.

The Steam Shovel

The steam digger
Is much bigger
Than the biggest beast I know;
He snorts and roars
Like the dinosaurs
That lived long years ago.

He crouches low
On his tractor-paws
And scoops the dirt up
With his jaws,
Then swings his long
Stiff neck around
And spits it out
Upon the ground . . .

Oh, the steam digger
Is much bigger
Than the biggest beast I know;
He snorts and roars
Like the dinosaurs
That lived long years ago.

ROWENA BENNETT

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

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Italian Press Pictures War as Futile

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 9—The Italian press made a heavy contribution to the German desire to end the war on the basis of the present situation over the week end. It praised the German gesture; it lauded the "logic," and "realism" of the Reichsführer's speech; it declared the war no longer has any "plausible justification," it declared the war unpopular with the Anglo-French public, and stated that the English press is embarrassed in its effort to justify the attitude of refusal to accept the German terms.

But behind this surface contribution to Germany no evidence whatever exists of any Italian diplomatic move to press the German terms on the Anglo-French Allies. On the contrary Italy is officially refraining as is the United States, from associating itself in a move which it is now agreed in all informed quarters to have only propaganda value.

Italy, apparently, is satisfying itself with such general comments as those of Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist journalist, who writes in La Voce d'Italia that Italy "once again calls the people to face realities and dangers in the hope they may draw back in time from a fateful precipitation."

"Peace which might be reached after a bloody war on the western front," Signor Gayda continued, "could not be much different from that which Germany proposes today. At the end of the war, with millions dead and an incalculable destruction of riches, what would be recovered by the world would be only that which Hitler's speech already put forward as natural conditions of a true European peace."

War Expected to Continue

It is taken for granted that the war will continue. The expectation is that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will negative any peace move on Wednesday after which Germany is expected to launch a real attack in the west. Everyone in Italy is bracing for this clash and the basic desire is to maintain the present noninvolvement when the forces now affecting neutrals are multiplied many-fold in the stress of the terrific struggle.

Foreign military observers believe Germany will make a supreme effort to obtain a quick decision on the assumption that a protracted war will ultimately result in an Allied victory. This thesis presumes the use of the entire German Air Power to destroy Anglo-French sources of war production and centers of transportation and shipping.

A quick development of this type is believed motivated among other factors by appreciation of the importance to Germany of crippling British aircraft production before the lifting of the American embargo provides the means for replacing the loss of domestic English resources.

Firm for Noninvolvement

This development is not expected to make any change in Italy's position in the near future. The fact is that everyone, temporarily at least, is satisfied with Italian noninvolvement.

Italy itself unquestionably is anxious to remain out. Germany finds its southern flank protected by Italy's abstention. The British and French apparently find freedom of commerce in the Mediterranean ample compensation for inability to attack the German flank. No factor is apparent at the moment which seems likely to disturb this situation. The future depends largely on the character and success of the German drive.

Meanwhile Italy basks in the bright autumn sunshine, intently watching developments to the north but externally fully satisfied with its peaceful role and pushing ahead its program of public works, trusting the oft-tested diplomatic skill of Premier Mussolini to prevent the war from engulfing their country.

Neutral Sovereigns Willing Mediators

By the Associated Press

The Hague, Oct. 9

The sovereigns of the Netherlands and Belgium were represented Oct. 7 as willing to act as mediators in Europe if belligerent powers ask them to do so.

It was said in informed quarters that neither Queen Wilhelmina nor King Leopold would take the initiative. These quarters said the initial move must come from the warring nations.

Both rulers made offers of mediation before the war and it was pointed out these offers, having no time limit, were still valid.

So far as could be learned Germany has not approached either of the rulers since Adolf Hitler's speech Oct. 6, but authoritative reports from Berlin indicated the Führer had them in thought as possible means of establishing contact with Britain and France.

Active in Balkans

ROME, Oct. 9 (AP)—Italy was reported yesterday to be working actively to protect its Balkan and Danubian interests against any extension of German and Russian influence in that area.

The Hungarian-Rumanian agreement to reduce their frontier forces, and conversations between Yugoslavia and Hungary, were regarded here as signs of progress in this effort.

In some quarters it was believed Italy was seeking to eliminate differences which have divided the Balkan countries preparatory to formation of a bloc under Italian leadership.

In these quarters it was suggested the bloc might take the form of a consultative pact and economic agreement similar to the Rome protocols which once bound Austria, Hungary, and Italy.

Fascist circles gave Italy credit for promoting agreement among Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania to reduce their armed forces.

Virginio Gayda said the move was the result of Italian effort to circumscribe the European war.

This development, he asserted, marked the fruition of plans put forward originally at the time of the conference between the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, at Venice last April.

Signor Gayda added that under Italian auspices, accords were in prospect settling long-standing differences between the three Balkan nations. He said aggravation of the European situation had contributed to the delay in realizing this program.

Italy was believed by some observers to be putting its efforts more strongly than ever behind the project now to safeguard its interests in the Balkans and the Danubian basin against inroads by the German-Russian combination.

King Visits Fleet

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The nation's armed forces this week end heard King George assert that though "your task may be long and arduous, I have every confidence in your ultimate success."

The King, an Admiralty announcement said, had paid a two-day visit to the Home Fleet and inspected a naval airdrome, where he decorated fliers reported to have "recently achieved a certain Northern Sea triumph." The nature of the "triumph" was not specified.

The Admiralty quoted the King as telling the fleet he had been "much impressed by the keen and cheerful spirit which unites you in the determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion."

Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood and Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, inspected a big Royal Air Force airdrome "somewhere in England" and pronounced the work there "very splendid indeed."

Daladier on Air

PARIS, Oct. 9 (AP) — Premier Edouard Daladier will make "an important speech" at 8 p. m. (2 p. m., E. S. T.), tomorrow it was announced officially today. The Premier's words are to be radiocast on a Nation-wide French hookup.

Political circles considered it probable the Premier had decided to reply to Adolf Hitler's Oct. 6 Reichstag speech in which he expressed a desire for peace on German terms.

Formal peace proposals have not been presented to France, however.

Fats Being Taken

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced today it had requisitioned all stocks of margarine and cooking fats in England and that future imports would be requisitioned on arrival.

Prices were fixed at not higher than the average level during the seven days preceding Sept. 4.

The step was regarded as preliminary to the announcement of rationing of butter, margarine, cooking fats, meat, ham, bacon, and sugar.

Wilson's Papers Given To Library of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's gift of her husband's papers to the Library of Congress means that the Library now has the main collection of documents of all but six former Presidents.

In the Government's custody are leading collections of papers of all former Presidents except John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, Warren G. Harding, and Herbert Hoover. In the case of these Presidents, either no extensive file of personal or official papers was left or else they are being preserved in a private or State memorial to the individual.

It was because of the extensiveness of the Library's collection that officials were disappointed when President Roosevelt decided last year while deeding his papers to the Government to preserve them separately at his Hyde Park estate. They maintained that documents are most useful to historians when housed and collated at a central point. Concern has been felt over the precedent Mr. Roosevelt may have set for future Presidents.

But Library officials feel better now that Mrs. Wilson has recognized the Library's Division of Manuscripts as the logical place for presidential papers.

The Wilson papers transferred to the Library from Amherst, Mass., where they have been in temporary custody of Ray Stannard Baker, authorized biographer of President Wilson, include letters and documents covering Mr. Wilson's life before he became President, the official files covering eight years of his Administration, a special collection of documents relating to the Peace Conference, together with general correspondence, and post-war papers extending from President Wilson's retirement to his passing.

To facilitate the work of arranging and indexing the collection, Mrs. Wilson has provided the services of a special custodian, Miss Katharine E. Brand, who has worked with the papers for a number of years under Mr. Baker's direction.

In announcing the Wilson gift, Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, issued an invitation to the public to help enlarge the collection by letting the Library know the whereabouts of any other Wilson papers now in private hands or papers of members of the Wilson Cabinet and other contemporaries.

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson

who has given the papers of President Wilson to the Library of Congress.

Swiss Must Keep Politics Free of War Issue in Vote

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—Swiss Gen. Henry Guisan, who has a majority of Switzerland's voters mobilized into a Citizen's Army, issued an order Oct. 8 to keep the European war issue out of the impending political campaign.

The election for the National Council, similar to the United States' House of Representatives, is scheduled Oct. 28-29, and will be decided almost intirely by 500,000 men under arms.

General Guisan, who obtained his promotion from colonel to Switzerland's only general by Parliamentary action in August, permitted soldiers to vote as they pleased but limited each political party's campaign within the Army to an official declaration of its program.

Nothing may be included in the declaration which attacks the Army or which is "incompatible with the correct relations between Switzerland and other states."

Political observers pointed out that the war issue was not likely to enter politics anyway as the Swiss people were represented as giving an "amazing example" of national unity and determined to keep the State officially neutral. Switzerland has French, German, Romansh, and Italian speaking voters.

The General also censured employers who threatened to discharge workers unless they obtained leave from the Army and returned to their jobs.

A communiqué said the High Command "refuses to consider requests for leaves under pressure of such threats" and warned the Army might find it necessary to take steps against such action.

The General successfully fought attempts by party leaders for partial demobilization to allow men to return to factories and farms.

After the demobilization proposal was defeated, however, General Guisan freed certain soldiers and their horses and wagons to aid in harvesting and industrial production.

The full strength of the Army was maintained, however, at strategic points to block any possible German or French attempt to get around the Maginot or Siegfried lines by passing through the country.

Strange Frontier

ON THE FRENCH - SWISS FRONTIER, Oct. 9 (AP)—It's a strange frontier, this jagged line running between France and Switzerland.

One country mobilized to get into the war, the other mobilized to keep out.

And both have gone through the grim formalities of protecting themselves from theoretical attack from or through the other.

From the southern tip of Switzerland at Geneva to the northern tip at Basel, both nations have manned their frontier forts and other defenses.

Yet between the guns of both sides the troops are friendly.

The French are doing everything possible to assure the Swiss they have no intention of violating Swiss neutrality and only want to protect themselves.

The Swiss are doing the same thing within the limits of their primary interest—to protect their neutral position.

At one frontier post in the Jura Mountains west of Lake Neuchâtel three machine-guns cover the pass leading into France from Switzerland. Swiss machine-guns match them from the other side.

Yet just to show there are no real hard feelings behind formal defense of the frontier, the French gunners have hung three flower pots, each bearing blooming geraniums, from the muzzles of their machine-guns.

Further north, at another frontier post, the exact location of which, like the first, remains a military secret, one of the mobilized men garrisoned on the Swiss side has a house in France with its back porch in Switzerland.

Strict orders of both the French and the Swiss armies closing the frontier at this point at the beginning of the war prevented the Swiss from going home on his day off.

As the tension of the first weeks relaxed, however, the French placed a table in the door to the porch, halfway across the frontier.

The Swiss soldier now eats his Sunday dinner at home although he remains in Switzerland and his wife is in France.

Swiss anti-aircraft gunners stick to strict neutrality.

No matter whether the plane which crosses accidentally into Swiss territory is French or German it is greeted impartially with bursts of fire as a warning to go away.

France Arrests Former Deputies

PARIS (AP)—The French War Council Oct. 8 announced the arrest of 37 former Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies who banded themselves into the Workers and Peasants Party, following dissolution of the Communist Party. There were 72 Communists in the French Chamber.

The arrests were based on a letter sent to Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, urging convocation for debate of "immediate peace." The War Council accused them of violating the decree which in addition to dissolving their party, forbade Communist propaganda.

Sixteen of the former deputies were seized in Paris. The 21 arrested in the provinces were put aboard trains and started to the capital under guard.

André Marty, a leader of the former Deputies and one of the organizers of the International Brigade which fought with the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War, was reported to have fled to refuge in Moscow.

He Travelled 500 Miles To Obey Traffic Summons

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Gus Kuhn of 1335 West 47th Street, Chicago, stepped up to the bench in Traffic Court Oct. 7 and said he had come 500 miles to answer a traffic summons. He was given the ticket on a speeding charge Sept. 22, but said he was in Cleveland when the time approached to answer it. Judge William O. H. McEnroe decided a suspended sentence was in order.

Russia Indorses Hitler Peace Moves

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (AP)—Soviet Russia threw its weight behind Adolf Hitler's peace gestures today in an editorial in the Government newspaper Izvestia, accusing Great Britain and France of "returning to the Middle Ages" for waging war to "exterminate Hitlerism."

Izvestia asserted British-French arguments that the war must be prolonged to crush Hitlerism "makes us return to the gloomy Middle Ages when devastating religious wars were carried on for the purpose of the extermination of heretics and people of different religions."

"It is impossible," the newspaper declared, "to exterminate any idea or any opinion by fire and sword.

"One may respect or hate Hitlerism or any other system of political opinions. This is a matter of taste. But to begin a war for the 'extermination of Hitlerism' means to admit to criminal silliness in policy."

Poland "Disintegrated"

Izvestia said the rapid "disintegration" of Poland was "irrefutable proof that its lack of vital power removes the causes for continuation of the war in Western Europe."

It continued:

"Even the blind can now see that the Polish State cannot be restored to its former shape and on its former territory. Still the war by Great Britain and France against Germany is being waged under the slogan of restoration of Poland.

"Therefore, continuation of the war cannot be justified by anything and constitutes a senseless slaughter. Termination of this war would meet the interests of the peoples of all countries."

Herr Hitler's "proposals" were described as a "real, practical basis for negotiations for an early conclusion of peace."

Izvestia asserted, however, British and French newspapers "demand that Hitler's peace proposals be given no consideration, and that war be continued until the aims which Great Britain and France set for themselves when entering the war be fully accomplished."

The ruling classes of Great Britain and France, it said, "have never displayed too great readiness to shed blood or, which is the main thing, bear the expenses for any ideological purpose.

Questions Aims

"Declarations of lofty principles and ideas usually served to camouflage mundane and material aspirations. "Naturally the question suggests itself . . . whether the slogan of a struggle against 'Hitlerian spirit' and 'Hitlerian ideology' does not camouflage different aims suggested by the aspiration of ruling circles . . . for consolidation of their world domination."

The editorial quoted an article by George Bernard Shaw as saying, "The war in Poland is over. As Poland's cause is lost we have no further excuse for continuing the war."

"One must admit that Bernard Shaw is right in many respects," it commented.

"But for whose benefit is this war being waged for domination of the world?

"In any case, it is not for the benefit of the working class. The working class can only suffer in such a war."

The editorial charged the British and French "ruling classes" with attempting "to protect their colonies against German claims and enjoy unshared control over the exploitation of hundreds of millions of colonial slaves."

It said "attempts to neglect the peaceful proposals of Germany" meant "to assume responsibility for further development of the war, and in consequence, for the tremendous number of victims and the destruction connected with war."

Russian newspapers printed dispatches from Tallinn, Estonia, asserting Lithuania was eager for the agreement it is negotiating with Russia and for "Soviet protection against imperialist countries."

Helsingfors dispatches saying Finland was taking "extraordinary" defense measures also were given prominence.

Reich Peace Hopes Rise

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (AP)—In Germany millions today were led to believe peace was just around the corner.

Nazis cited two reasons for their optimism that the end of Polish resistance in the East forecast an end to European hostilities.

First, they said, Adolf Hitler's hand was open to anyone who would clasp it in peace.

Second, they looked toward President Roosevelt for mediation.

Nazi reports have emphasized that proponents and opponents of revision of the United States neutrality Act have expressed favor of Mr. Roosevelt in the role of peacemaker for Europe.

[Mr. Roosevelt, however, has let it be known he has nothing to say for the present. Authoritative Washington sources indicated the United States was continuing the policy of willingness to aid in a settlement of European economic and disarmament questions, but that it would not be drawn into Europe's political issues.]

Nazi officials have stressed Herr Hitler's readiness to accept a peace initiative from the United States President, and the press has been filled with accounts of "the deep and favorable impression" left throughout the world by the Führer's address to the Reichstag, Oct. 6.

With no official answer yet from Great Britain or France, however, and Army communiqués still reporting only minor activity on the Western Front, German officialdom enjoyed its first week end of leisure in five weeks.

[British Prime Minister Chamberlain was expected to answer Herr Hitler's proposals for ending the war in a report Oct. 11 to the House of Commons. Meanwhile, British troops continued crossing the Channel to France, and widely divergent British opinion agreed Britain should not accept "peace at the price of Poland."

[In Paris, French newspapers still argued the one reply to Herr Hitler "is with cannon."]

The Führer, who has spent much time in travel, particularly on the Eastern Front, since German forces invaded Poland, Sept. 7, still was in Berlin.

There was no sign of activity within the Chancellery, however, and even customary Government press conferences were lacking.

Canon Renouncing Anglican Orders For War Attitude

MANCHESTER, England (AP)—Canon Stuart Morris, head of the Peace Pledge Union, announced at a meeting of the Union Oct. 7 he was renouncing his orders in the Anglican Church as a protest against the attitude of "a great part of the Church of England" toward the European war.

"Even if our cause had been the most just of causes," he said, "it remains true that no cause, however righteous, can possibly be achieved by a resort to violence and a denial of all that we mean by righteousness."

The Rev. Mr. Morris, a member of the General Purposes and Church Electorate Subcommittee of the Church of England, became head of the Peace Pledge Union a year and a half ago on the passing of its founder, Dick Sheppard, a clergyman.

[Mr. Sheppard became head of the first English pacifist movement about 1919 when he advertised in a newspaper for all who conscientiously objected to war to get in touch with him. The large response led him to found the Peace Pledge Union.]

In announcing his withdrawal from the Church, Mr. Morris said he was not prepared to be hampered by official attachment to a Church which "had not only betrayed its master and the Gospel it preached, but has betrayed the people to whom it preached."

Many English churchmen have offered prayers for a British victory.

Racer Seeks Mayoralty On a Safety Platform

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Ab Jenkins, who set automobile speed records on Bonneville salt flats, announced his candidacy for Mayor Oct. 9 on a platform of greater traffic safety. The nonpartisan election, with five candidates, is Nov. 7.

Duplessis Terms Election Test of Canadians' Rights

RIMOUSKI, Quebec, Oct. 9—(CP)—Premier Maurice Duplessis yesterday declared Quebec's coming general election was a "fight by French-Canadians in behalf of all Canadians."

In a campaign speech, the Premier urged the voters to forget party lines in the test on Oct. 25 and unite in an effort to "make sure that Quebec will have a Government not directed by Ottawa but by Quebec for Quebec."

Mr. Duplessis said the outcome of the voting would be "intimately linked" with provincial rights in the future "and the life of Quebec, its constitutional liberties, and the future of its people will be involved."

When the election was announced, it was said that Provincial rights as against asserted centralization of Government at Ottawa would be one of the principal issues.

Mr. Duplessis spoke to a crowd composed largely of farmers from the south shore of the St. Lawrence River.

Replying to Mr. Duplessis' attacks against the Dominion Government, Works Minister P. J. A. Cardin said in a speech at St. Denis sur Richelieu that Canada is fighting by the side of England "because our interests are there."

To Mr. Duplessis' accusation that Quebec's autonomy was threatened by the Federal Government, Mr. Cardin said it never had been in danger and never would be while a liberal party was in power at Ottawa.

Mr. Cardin, a native of Richelieu-Vercheres County, was the first of the Federal ministers from Quebec to participate in the Provincial election campaign.

He reiterated his opposition to conscription and assured his audience compulsory military service would not be enforced by the present Dominion Government.

Brooklyn Yard Ways Preparing for the Iowa

WASHINGTON (AP)—Preparing for construction of the 45,000-ton battleship Iowa, the Navy awarded Oct. 7 a $407,864 contract for improvement of shipways No. 2 at the Brooklyn, N. Y. Navy Yard, to the I. B. Miller Contracting Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

Congress provided funds to extend and strengthen the ways for the new ship, one of two which may be the world's largest.

The Navy also awarded a $21,370 contract for horizontal milling machines and equipment to the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.

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The Home Forum

Grandmother's Clock

IT WAS AT the Harlech fair that Sam won a cheap watch. Strange now to look back upon the blaze of light and to remember the blare of squealing music that disturbed the whole countryside till the small hours. Sam did not return till nearly eleven that night, and his aunt eyed him rather reproachfully as she unfastened the great door of her home to admit him to the already darkened hall. But Sam was too pleased with himself and his watch to feel any regrets, as he followed her to the kitchen in search of a late supper. So the larder was ransacked and the remains of a loaf, some slices of ham, and half a rhubarb tart were produced. With his mouth still full, Sam drew out the watch and started to explore its works with a table knife. Aunt Jo, to whom all mechanics were completely foreign, watched this proceeding with mild horror as she removed the plates; but, feeling vaguely that it was none of her business, she retired on tiptoe to bed.

Next day the watch lay around Sam's plate at the luncheon table, a mass of little springs and screws and fairy wheels, so that everyone was more astonished to see it large as life and ticking merrily on the afternoon of the same day.

Emboldened by this first success, Sam lifted the heavy dining-room clock from the mantelpiece while his grandmother slept the following afternoon, and took it to pieces on the table. It was true that the old black timepiece had not functioned for twenty-five or thirty years, and that nobody could call so funereal an object an ornament. Still, Sam might well have asked before committing the outrage. That is what his grandmother felt; but she did not complain, because she could not logically say that Sam had injured her property. Besides, she feared to injure the growing friendliness with her grandson, which a few sharp words might have swept away like cobweb.

* * *

It was Sam's third adventure in the same series that was really a flagrant breach of the proprieties. On the dining-room mantelpiece, beside the vast clock that had stopped for a generation at seven minutes to three, there stood a small but active traveling clock that kept excellent time. By it the gong was rung, the post was caught, and appointments kept at the Golf Club. Sam's grandmother, as the head of the household, wound it daily, adjusting it solemnly by the wireless. Nobody else would have dreamed of touching it. But Sam belonged to an irrepressible generation, and on the third day this precious timepiece lay dismembered on the green cloth of the dining-room table. If he had succeeded in putting it together again correctly, his grandmother, though scandalized, might have let the matter pass. But the little clock, which had always given loyal service, did not appear to like this clumsy interference with its works, and refused as positively as the larger clock to come to life. Most machines, whether they are clocks, typewriters, engines or cars, work best for their owners, and seem to resent the touch of strange hands. The traveling clock, in any case, disliked having a table knife in its vitals and so, like Mr. Gandhi, adopted a passive resistance. The whole household knew it, for time was at a standstill. Sam was sorry, but by no means conscience-stricken. He must have felt dimly that his intellectual curiosity was in some way justified. In any case, he can have had no conception how difficult it is in the country to get a clock repaired. Time meant little enough to him personally. His grandmother was deeply pained, rather than angry. She did not know what to make of such a lack of conscience in one of her descendants.

* * *

As for Aunt Jo, who was not mechanically minded, she was seriously perturbed. Like the elder brother of the prodigal, she felt that retribution should overtake the individual who had brought such loss and inconvenience upon the whole family. As to what form this should take, she could not make up her mind; but that evening she was to give an English class to a group of refugees, and she determined to ask them, when the conversation period came around, what they thought Sam's punishment should be.

Peter, the youngest refugee, a bright boy of sixteen from Prague, felt himself placed in a difficult position when the question was put to him; for he hesitated to condemn a friend, and answered wisely that he must have time to think it over. The other members of the class, both men and women, felt their sympathies divided between the boy with his budding passion for mechanics, and his long-suffering grandmother. The eldest of them, a distinguished Doctor of Law from Berlin, was interested by the problem; but replied, like Peter, that he needed time to consider the matter. Long after the conversation had turned to other matters, he seemed to be brooding.

When the class moved in a body to the dining-room, to hear the nine o'clock news, he went, too. As he sat listening, his eye chanced to light on the traveling clock, now standing silent in its worn leather case. Suddenly he seemed illuminated, and signaled to Aunt Jo to give it into his hands, which she willingly did. Then the eldest refugee, with all eyes fastened upon him, opened the case and, with deft fingers that seemed to argue a long familiarity, he took out the little clock and looked long and carefully at the works. The lamp shone down on his bent head and sensitive hands. The announcer's voice droned on unheeded, as fine adjustments were made. Then the key was taken out and the clock was thoughtfully set and wound. Answering to this kindly hand, the travelling clock came to new life and ticked merrily on.

* * *

Grandmother and Aunt Jo looked on with gratitude and wonder.

"I told you," said the Doctor of Law, when the news bulletin ended, "that, if you would allow me time, I would find the correct solution of the matter. This is Sam's punishment."

"But are you, among other things, a clockmaker?" asked Aunt Jo in amazement. She felt astonishingly lighter in spirit, now that all thought of retribution had fled.

"No," he answered with his slow smile, "but the moment I saw this clock I recognized it as an old friend. My grandmother had one exactly like it in Berlin."

CLARISSA GRAVES

Gallant Promise

Upon the fountain's pool are yellow leaves
Floating delicately on the rounded side,
And heaps of red and gold are in the eaves,
Blown high from autumn's fugitive bright
tide.
The squirrels wave their plumy tails in gay
Salute to frost, and gather nuts to hoard
Against the dawning of a meager day
When industry will prove a sure reward.

This lavish color is a splendid flare,
A valiant gesture that defies all fear;
These blazing forests and this keen blue air
Pledge faith in resurrection of the year.
A gallant promise of another Spring,
To come with snowdrops and a robin's wing.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

O Brother Wind!

I know now why the wind denies
My eaves their peace,
And ever tries
A new song nightly in the pines;
The wind has unfulfilled designs.
His need is solitary hours
To ponder showers
And cloudy masses,
And print his dreams on sea and grasses.
Wind is an artist. Watch him strive
On snowy days
To further beauty's own increase.
Watch him arrest the flying swarm
With deft delays,
Some exquisite untried image holding,
Shaping, discarding, and remolding,
Only at last to break the form,
Dissatisfied with all his making.
Yet never the effort quite forsaking,
Since wind is an artist. The dream in his
heart
Drives him, keeps him a wanderer,
The singer in trees of a world apart.
How do I know
From a shape of snow,
Or a night-song's fugitive suggestion?
Well, that is rather a personal question.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

By Courtesy of the Federal Arts Project, Michigan, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE FRENCH POODLE: *A Ceramic by Walt Speck*

A CRAFT WHICH has received warm encouragement of late in America is that of the potter. While some craftsmen devote their energies to making useful decorative objects like bowls and vases, others favor a sheer sculptural objective and model figures such as this "French Poodle." The potter is able to achieve results which bear some resemblance to those of the carver, and he also has facilities in handling and potentialities in color, glaze, and malleability which the sculptor lacks, as well as more freedom to express himself gaily and humorously.

Walt Speck is one of the notable ceramists who have been included in the Works Progress Administration program. He is a native of Detroit, Michigan, where he has experimented in the medium of his choice, and has also taught. In respect to his ceramics, he has written:

"I find my keenest interest in animals, whose characteristics I probably exaggerate in a playful manner but with sympathetic interest, striving to make them real in the simplest anatomical terms. In glazing, the best results come with repeated firings, much in the manner of a painting where each succession of color application enhances the surface."

The Right Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE are rightfully concerned with the present-day problems confronting mankind, and many earnest people are tempted to be perplexed or disheartened, even to the point of fearing that our present civilization is in danger of perishing.

Those who find themselves thinking along such lines will be helped by remembering Jesus' words of comfort, as recorded in the Gospel of Luke. After telling of the woes which were to afflict mankind, he said that they would "see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory. And when these things begin to come to pass," he continued, "then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh" (Luke 21:27, 28). How true it is that often mankind must needs endure a measure of distress before it turns to God in reverence and in prayer! Sometimes it may not have been until all other means had failed them that people turned to Jesus for healing and salvation. And how often, in our own time, people are healed in Christian Science only after employing every conceivable material means without beneficial result!

After one's thought has been awakened to the sweet naturalness of divine Love's healing presence, it may seem difficult to understand how the human mind can so long persevere in the wrong way. But as Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 322), "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love."

Those not familiar with the *modus operandi* of Christian Science are sometimes misled into believing that Christian Scientists are lacking in intelligent interest or a proper desire to be helpful in world affairs, and they are sometimes accused of ignoring the seriousness of these chaotic and troubled conditions.

That Mrs. Eddy neither ignored the seriousness of the claims of evil nor in any way minimized the necessity for overcoming them, is made clear in all her writings. On page 286 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," she writes, "For many years I have prayed daily that there be no more war, no more barbarous slaughtering of our fellow-beings; prayed that all the peoples on earth and the islands of the sea have one God, one Mind; love God supremely, and love their neighbor as themselves."

While it is not consistent with the teachings of Christian Science to rehearse and magnify evil, yet there is perhaps no group of people who have a clearer comprehension of, or a more earnest desire to help world conditions than Christian Scientists. However, practical experience has taught them that instead of discussing human ills as if they were real and unavoidable, it is more helpful to dwell on the truth that God's law of redemption is ever in operation for the correction and elimination of these errors.

One of the most puzzling questions in the hearts of men, in their efforts to overcome sin and heal sickness, has been, "How can I overcome and destroy these evils?" Through the ages there have been many men and women with high motives, but there has been little agreement among them as to the right and effective method of destroying sickness and sin. More and more it is being realized that humanity's prayer for deliverance from fear and disaster has been answered in Christian Science. The results accomplished through applying the teachings of Christian Science to human problems enable one to appreciate Mrs. Eddy's great revelation and its invaluable contribution to the redemption of mankind.

Jesus of Nazareth said (Mark 11:24), "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." He knew that the real man is forever endowed with spiritual good, and that men manifest this spiritual abundance as they claim their rightful heritage as the sons of God. In accordance with this teaching the Christian Scientist prays, without ceasing, that he may, in spite of appearances, perceive the redeeming influence ever active in human consciousness, which ultimately will awaken individuals to their true relationship to God. On page 565 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy states, "The impersonation of the spiritual idea had a brief history in the earthly life of our Master; but 'of his kingdom there shall be no end,' for Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Wood Chopper

One would not loosely say he lacked
a thing; his work, perpetually exact,
was done without a hard intent;
it was no brief experiment.
His was a muscled will that grew
as long lean logs were cut in two.
His was an architectural scheme
erected there by a laborious dream.
If you should call his tower art,
and watch intently from the start
until the tree was not a tree
he'd have too much humility
to recognize a fine thing done.
He might have thought you looked for fun
No matter what you said of it,
he'd think his job a homely bit.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

A Helyes Út

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

GONDOLKOZÓ EMBEREK MINDENÜTT joggal viselkednek komoly érdeklődéssel az emberiség mai problémái iránt; hiszen minden őszinte gondolkozású ember ki van téve manapság a zavar és a csüggedés kisértésének, olyannyira, hogy attól is félhet, hogy korunk civilizációja az elpusztulás vészedelmének van kitéve.

Akik észreveszik, hogy ilyen gondolatokkal foglalkoznak, azokon segíteni fog ha megemlékeznek Jézusnak Lukács Evangéliomában megadott biztató szavaira. Jézus, mikor azt a sok szenvedést, ami az emberiséget sulytani fogja, felsorolta, azt mondta, hogy akkor látni fogják „az embernek Fiát eljönni a felhőben, hatalommal és nagy dicsőséggel." És igy folytatta: „Mikor pedig ezek kezdenek megleni, nézzetek fel és emeljétek fel a ti fejeteket; mert elközelget a ti váltságtok" (Lukács 21:27, 28). Milyen igaz az, hogy az emberiségnek gyakran bizonyos mértékű szenvedésen kell átesni, mielőtt alázattal és imával Istenhez fordulna! Az emberek Jézushoz is talán csak akkor fordúltak gyógyulásért és üdvözülésért, miután előbb minden egyéb gyógymóddal kudarcot vallottak. És a mi napjainkban is, az emberek gyakran találják meg a gyógyulásukat a Krisztusi Tudományban, miután előbb minden anyagi gyógymódot eredmény nélkül kipróbáltak!

Mikor az ember öntudata felébredett az isteni Szeretet gyógyító jelenlétének édes természetességére, akkor csak nehezen tudja megérteni, hogy miért ragaszkodik az emberi elme olyan sokáig a helytelen módhoz. De, ahogy Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója irja "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című művében (322. old.), „Az anyag feltételezett életében való hiedelem keserű tapasztalatai, valamint csalódásaink és szünet nélküli szenvedéseink minket fáradt gyermekek módjára az isteni Szeretet karjai felé fordítanak."

Akik nem ismerősek a Krisztusi Tudomány modus operandijával, azok néha tévesen azt gondolják, hogy a Krisztusi Tudósokból hiányzik a világ ügyei iránti intelligens érdeklődés, vagy hogy nincs meg bennük a világon segíteni akaró óhaj, s igy gyakran avval vádolják meg őket, hogy a mai zűrzavaros és súlyos viszonyoknak komoly voltát egyszerűen ignorálják.

Hogy Mrs. Eddy a gonosz igényeit nem ignorálta, s legyőzésüknek szükséges voltát semmiképen nem kicsinyelte, az irásaiból tisztán látható. "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (A Krisztus, a Tudós, Első Temploma, és Különfélék) 286-ik oldalán ezt írja: „Hosszú évek óta minden nap imádkozom, hogy ne legyen többé háború, felebarátainknak barbár lemészárolása; imádkozom, hogy a földön és a tenger szigetein élő minden népeknek egy Istene, egy Elméje legyen; hogy Istent mindennél jobban szeressék és szomszédaikat mint önmagukat."

Bár a gonosznak folytonos elismétlése és megnagyítása nem egyezik meg a Krisztusi Tudomány tanításaival, mégis nincsen talán egy népcsoport sem, akik a világ helyzetét helyesebben fognák föl, vagy akik azon hőebben óhajtanának segíteni, mint a Krisztusi Tudósok. Gyakorlati tapasztalat azonban arra tanította őket, hogy ahelyett hogy az emberi bajokról mint valódi és elkerülhetetlen dolgokról beszéljenek, üdvösebb dolog azt az igazságot tartani szemük előtt, hogy Isten megváltó törvénye örök működésével kijavítja és kiküszöböli ezeket a tévedéseket.

Az emberi szív egyik legégetőbb kérdése, melyet a bűn és a betegség meggyógyításának igyekezete hoz létre, „Hogyan győzhetem le és pusztíthatom el a gonosz ezen formáit?" Éltek minden korszakban fennkölt motívumú asszonyok és emberek, akik azonban mind különböző véleményen voltak arra vonatkozólag, hogy mi a betegség és a bűn elpusztításának legjobb és leghathatósabb módja. Ma azonban növekvő mértékben hajnalodik annak a tudata, hogy az emberiség imájára, mely a félelem és a szenvedések alóli felszabadulást kéri, a Krisztusi Tudomány megadta a választ. A Krisztusi Tudomány tanításainak az emberi problémákban való alkalmazása olyan eredményeket hoz, hogy ezeknek a fényében képesek vagyunk Mrs. Eddynek nagyfontosságú látományát és az emberiség megmentéséhez való megbecsülhetetlen hozzájárulását kellőleg értékelni. A názáréti Jézus ezt mondta (Márk 11:24): „A mit könyörgéstekben kértek, higyjétek, hogy mindazt megnyeritek, és meglészen néktek." Jézus tudta, hogy a valódi ember szellemi jóval van örökké megáldva, s hogy az emberek ezt a szellemi bőséget azon mértékben fejezik ki, amennyiben mint Isten fiai igényt tesznek jogos örökségükre. Ezen tanítás értelmében a Krisztusi Tudós szünet nélkül azon imádkozik, hogy legyen képes az emberi öntudatban örökké tevékeny mentő befolyást a látszatoknak dacára észrevenni, mely befolyás végre mindenkit fel fog ébreszteni Istenhez való igazi viszonyának felismerésére. Science and Health 565-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy ezt írja: „A szellemi eszme megszemélyesülésének rövid volt a Mesterünk földi életében rejlő története; de ‚az ő királyságának vége nem lészen,' mert a Krisztus, Isten eszméje, végre uralkodni fog minden nemzeten és népen—elkerülhetetlenül, feltétlenül, véglegesen—az isteni Tudománnyal."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Following a Dalmatian River to Its Source

ONE SPARKLING MORNING, when the air is mild, we motor by the Salona road up the slopes of Mt. Kozjak in long, climbing loops, the Roman Via Gabiniana, through olive orchards, figs and pomegranates, succeeded by flowering raspberries and sweet-brier, until the rocky soil finally refuses to produce anything but junipers or an occasional pine. Below us, as we mount, the panorama grows more extensive; Salona and the Jadro. Spalato and the sea with the far distant islands; how magnificent a spectacle!

The strange, bare peak of Mt. Mosor confronts us across a deep abyss; so twisted, so dishevelled by volcanic action are its sides that the rock strata lies in great swirls like gigantic oyster shells! Nearer us on an isolated rock is perched the ruined fortress of Clissa which formerly commanded the pass between Sinj and Spalato. The road has been carried with great skill to within a short distance of its vine-draped walls, and we walk up the path to enjoy the splendid prospect. Below us is the small village of Clissa, with its curious roofs of overlapping stones; the white campanile of its church stands as a beacon for the workers on the long slopes of the mountain. It is a wonderfully interesting landscape, rich in historical associations; for Clissa (in Slavic Klis) has been the shuttlecock between Slavs and Latins, Bosnians and Venetians, Turks, Austrians, and Frenchmen, each in turn, for fifteen hundred years. . . .

"In that wooded hollow the Jadro rises, according to the map," points out the Leader. "Do you see any road leading that way?"

"Yes, there by the mill; can't you see it?" And we trace it to the Clissa highway.

Without discussion, on our homeward way, we turn aside at the "Gostiona Kate Grubic" and follow the narrow excuse for a road leading to the source of the Jadro. Before we have gone far along it, however, a ford deepened by the recent rains compels us to abandon the car and cross the stream on stepping-stones. Beyond, the road is low and wet; but we keep close to the willows thickly planted on the river banks and come at last to the mill of Vidovic. Such a beautiful spot! —thickly overgrown with vines and many trees. Wisteria and Judas trees are in blossom; above the stone walls hawthorn blooms; the combination of violet, rose color, and white, is exquisite. But the Leader never hesitates,—this, evidently is not the "source," and he marches resolutely onward. We resist the wild anemones growing in profusion along the way and follow half-reluctantly, expecting at every bend to see the "source"; but instead of becoming smaller, more brook-like, the Jadro seems to increase in size, the current is swift, and occasionally the river broadens to a tiny lake. At last a precipice rises before us, and at its foot pours forth from a reverberating cave a tumultuous, tossing flood! Behold the source! The noise is deafening. Huge birds sweep down in circling flight from the bare crags. The rocky banks are gay with flowering shrubs, genistà, wild daisies, and calendula. Two tiny mills bend beneath the weight of ivy nourished by the continual mist. It is our first sight of these strange subterranean streams which are born, full-flooded, from the mountainside, to disappear again at times beneath a wall of rock. The Jadro has a short career intact; for its waters are partially diverted into the aqueduct of Diocletian, six miles long, which again, since 1879, supplies the city of Spalato.

The return walk through the country is delightful. On a sunny slope a shepherdess sings "Dolce Maria" as she knits, her rich, sweet voice rising and falling in melodious cadence. The child by her side forgets to munch his dry bread as he listens, and we, too, pause to hear.

On reaching the ford again we discover that the stream has risen and all the stepping-stones are under water. The natives calmly take off their shoes and stockings and wade over; but the cramping and inconvenient habits of civilization prove too strong for us. What can we do? The Leader scoffs at wet shoes,—not so Her Ladyship. "My only pair! . . . No, there must be some other way." Thereupon, as if in answer to her cry, appears an empty wagon and by gestures we induce the driver to lay the adjustable sides of his cart on stones across the flood. With smiling complaisance he accomplishes this so successfully that we cross dry shod and happy. — From "Motoring in the Balkans," by FRANCES KINSLEY HUTCHINSON. (Chicago: McClurg.)

Country Scene

In the flash of country,
The small town shown,
I felt and tasted
A longing—my own
Desire to run down
A rough, earthy lane
And feel the first touch
Of cold, oncoming rain.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

Nutting Time

MY BROTHERS and I knew every nut tree for miles about, and in the autumn stripped not only the trees on our own farm but every other one that was not pre-empted by other boys. Farmers who did not have boys of their own were willing to let us take the nuts; on farms where we were forbidden, we entered anyhow.

To gather a bushel or so of chestnuts in an afternoon was easy. We culled the ones that might have worms—we knew how to recognize them—and stored the good ones in the attic, where they dried out, the meat shrinking inward from the hull and becoming sweet.

When I was a boy not a walnut escaped us, except such few as the squirrels reached before we did; and the squirrels must have found our competition severe. From the trees on our own farm we would bring the walnuts home in bags. To strip the trees along the roads some distance away we would go in a wagon. The pile we accumulated behind the woodshed was sometimes three feet high. Smashing the green, pulpy outside hull, I enjoyed the acrid scent and did not object to —on the contrary, regarded with pride—the stain that for several weeks gave greenish-black palms to the hands of every boy in the neighborhood.

The nuts, cleaned down to the hard inner shell, we spread on the sloping roof of a shed, until the sun should dry them. Afterwards we stored them in the attic, in receptacles safeguarded against mice. Winter nights, or snowy Sunday afternoons, we cracked them, usually with a stone or hammer; I once encountered serious disapproval for using my mother's flatiron, sometimes called, to my mystification, a sad iron.— From "Education of an American," by MARK SULLIVAN. (Copyright, 1938, by Doubleday, Doran Co.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1939

If Whales Are Subs, Beebe Spies

Lobster pot markers may be periscopes but a train's a train — No more.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

One result of the flood of war news is that whales have been mistaken for submarines and lobster pot markers for periscopes in quite a few cases—another is that Lucius Beebe, immaculately attired New York columnist and author, was taken for a spy "photographing the Watertown arsenal" on Friday. Police hurriedly swung into counter-espionage service when they heard rumors of this sinister activity by an unknown prowler on the Boston & Albany tracks near the Faneuil station. They converged upon him from different points. Even though a "get-away car"—with a chauffeur—lurked under a bridge, escape seemed impossible. The adventurous atmosphere was dispelled though when Mr. Beebe explained that he was merely snapping pictures of inbound trains for his next book on railroads. He has already written one: "High Iron."

* * *

About four times screen height away from the picture—that's the best place in a movie theater to sit and view the show in comfort. Of course that's for the average person with no individual differences that must be considered. Also it doesn't take into account the fact that usually these are considered the choicest seats in the house anyway and are usually filled first, according to Research and Invention.

* * *

It may be moot for laymen, but fishermen on the South Channel grounds off Cape Cod think they've settled the question of how Davy Jones keeps up with the news.

The trawler Boston, in port today after several days on the Channel grounds, brought the proof—a large, neatly tied bundle of Boston newspapers, still readable despite their immersion. More than two years old, the papers are regarded as conclusive proof that Mr. Jones has for some time been an anonymous subscriber to Boston journals.

The papers were dragged up from 95 fathoms, Capt. Howard Scott told reporters. The newshawks immediately inscribed the papers on the long list of curios bagged in the deep, and which in the past have included teeth, galoshes, spars of missing ships, clocks, and several oddly-shaped denizens refusing identification.

* * *

For the benefit of amateur astronomers, the elusive planet Mercury though an evening star is too near the sun for observation until the end of this month when it approaches the greatest eastern elongation (Nov. 7) to become visible in the west after sunset. Venus, Mars and Jupiter are all evening stars, Venus likewise is too near the sun for observation but becoming more and more visible in the west after sunset as the season advances. Mars is in Capricornus and plainly visible. It is gradually growing more faint. Jupiter is retrograding (traveling west) in southern Pisces, a beautiful object, especially in a telescope.

* * *

Up to the present time there have been six comets discovered in 1939. Two of them, the Pons-Winnecke and the Kopff, are rediscoveries while the other four are brand new ones, believed never before observed. All are faint objects, however, requiring optical assistance for good visibility.

* * *

The very real popular interest in symphonic music today in America was proved conclusively by the response to the inconspicuous announcement of two free concerts of American music by the Boston Symphony Orchestra last Wednesday and Friday. Small newspaper stories stated that because of union protests against participation by the nonunion Boston orchestra in the New York festival sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, the Orchestra would offer, for the first time in its 59 years' history, two free concerts of its own in Boston. In the next few days, mailed requests for seats poured in from all over New England—12,000 more than could be satisfied. The enthusiasm of the audiences that did cram Symphony Hall visibly delighted Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, the conductor.

* * *

A story comes to us of a dinner party held recently at the Abraham Brown house in Watertown by about 30 of the staff of the Boston Edison Company. The dinner was well under way, it seems, in an atmosphere made friendly by candle light, when the hostess swept into the room murmuring something about dim light and suggested that a few electric lights be turned on. There was a spontaneous chorus of disapproval. The Edison party insisted upon tapers and the hostess, somewhat perplexed no doubt, retired.

Seeking to Improve the Nation's Leisure Hours

By a Staff Photographer

Seen at the National Recreation Congress at the Hotel Statler, Boston

Top, left—(Left to right) Judge Austin E. Griffiths of Seattle, Wash., member of the board of directors, National Recreation Association; Howard S. Braucher of New York City, Secretary, National Recreation Association; Mrs. Griffiths.

Top, right—Miss Beatrice Bahr, daughter of Ferdinand A. Bahr, Director of Recreation, Sioux City, Iowa, and Miss Ethel Bowers of the N. R. A. field staff in New York.

Bottom—"Four Hands Round," one of the square dances to be given at the pre-congress "get together party" tonight. Names, clockwise, left, James Garrison, Director of Recreation, Austin, Texas; Miss Jeanne Barnes, N. R. A. field secretary, New York City; Russell Foval, Director of Recreation, Alton, Ill.; Miss Jessie Schofield (back to camera), Director of Recreation, Salt Lake City.

Tobin Requests $1,300,000 More For Direct Relief

A special loan order of $1,300,000, boosting Boston's direct relief bill for 1939 by $500,000 over the 1938 figure, was sent to the City Council by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today. It was referred to the Executive Committee and Councilors predicted its approval.

The loan will bring Boston's 1939 relief expenditures to $12,800,000. Out of this amount, $9,840,000 will be paid in taxes and the remainder, slightly less than $3,000,000, by loans. Last year Boston's relief bill, including loans, totaled $12,300,000.

Cost of public welfare has risen in Boston, the Mayor told the Council, despite the improvement in business conditions. Both he and William G. O'Hare, Director of the Welfare Department, attributed the rise to WPA layoffs which have reduced Boston's quota on the WPA from 26,687 in the Spring to the present figure of 16,100.

Unidentified Sub Is Seen Off Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 9 (AP)—Persistent reports that United States Navy and Coast Guard craft were searching by sea and air for a strange submarine sighted off this coast yesterday — approximately 200 miles off the normal course of the "threatened" refugee ship Iroquois—were met with silence today by all official sources.

Arthur R. Greenleaf, Maine's Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, announced he saw the submarine clearly, moving at high speed on a course that would take the craft in the general direction of the European ship lanes. Navy and Coast Guard officials both in this State and in Boston declined to affirm or deny reports that a wide search was being made for the undersea craft.

While five miles off Portland lightship on coastal patrol, said Mr. Greenleaf, he and two wardens saw the submersible come within 50 yards of their motor cruiser at 2:40 a. m. (E. S. T.) yesterday, begin to circle the patrol boat, then speed off to the southeast.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Navy Yard officials said no American under-sea craft were near the position given, which is 13 miles south of Portland.

Creed Loses His Job As Assistant Clerk

William C. Creed, Assistant Clerk in Suffolk Superior Civil Court, was removed from office today by order of the justices of the Court.

Mr. Creed was appointed Assistant Clerk by the judges at the recommendation of John P. Connolly who resigned from office as Clerk after extortion charges had been brought against him by the Boston Bar Association. Mr. Creed was named by the Association as a coconspirator in the plan to extort funds from Mr. Connolly's employees.

Meteor Exhibit Due After Sunset

Tonight and tomorrow night between sunset and midnight are favored hours for observing Giacombind meteors responsible for the most brilliant display in years when they appeared in 1933 and quite likely to duplicate their show. They are fragments of the Giacombini-Zinner Comet visible only with telescopes. Keep watch north and west of Vega, the brilliant blue-white star almost directly by overhead in New England shortly after sunset.

New Quake Wave Disturbs Old Theories

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A new type of earthquake wave has been discovered by Harvard seismologists, that may necessitate complete revision of present theories regarding speed of waves through the earth and problems of building reinforcement, now regular practice in all regions of the earth's earthquake belt.

According to Dr. L. Don Leet, Director of the Harvard University Seismograph Station at Harvard, Mass., the disclosure was made during a series of observations of artificial quakes set off by dynamite explosions. This makes the fifth fundamental type of wave-form known to research. The four previously known forms have been recognized for 40 years. This fifth form is not predicted in earthquake theory at all.

Because it is essentially a surface-type wave, so far identified in explosions, the new wave will find immediate use in the seismograph work of army artillery observation which has for its mission the location of heavy enemy guns and control of friendly fire.

Both the discharge of a large gun and the explosion of a large shell set up underground vibrations which can be traced by earthquake instruments. Dr. Leet's study of dynamite blasts, covering records of more than 10 years observations in the field with portable instruments, show that in many types of explosion-shocks the new wave form is dominant, registering strongly on the seismographs while the other four wave forms are scarcely recorded.

Dr. Leet's newly discovered wave is the third fastest of all the known forms. It is in the same category as other surface waves which travel in the upper 200 miles of the earth's crust, and which are thus contrasted with tremors which travel through the core of the earth.

Fastest of the earthquake vibrations is a form which travels through the earth's center, imparting a push-pull motion to particles in its path, Dr. Leet explained; second fastest is another internal wave, which shakes earth particles from side to side of the wave path; next in speed is the new wave, which drives particles on a diagonal to its path; fourth comes another surface wave, with a side-to-side motion; and slowest of all is a surface wave which drives particles in a curious kind of eliptical rotation. Dr. Leet has clocked the new wave traveling 2,500 feet a second, when set off by dynamite in sandy ground. The speed, however, might be entirely different under altered conditions, he said.

Goodwin Assails Upped Auto Rates With Mishaps Off

Assailing insurance companies for boosting automobile rates while accidents have been showing a decrease, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today intimated that an investigation is in order.

"It is extraordinary," the Registrar said, "that notwithshtanding the continued downward trend of accidents the losses alleged to have been paid out by the insurance companies continue as high as ever.

"I realize rates are based upon mathematical factors, but I think it is about time somebody investigated the mathematicians.

"The insurance companies are handing out the people's money on fake and exaggerated claims with a lavish hand," Mr. Goodwin charged. "In this State where there is compulsory insurance the companies do not want the record to be good, because they do not want compulsory insurance to spread to other States."

The Registrar expressed satisfaction that the insurance companies and the State Insurance Commission had accepted his theory that the difference in rates between small, medium and large cars is unjustified because one can do as much damage as another. Rates announced last Saturday are all for one rate in each community, regardless of size of car.

Bermuda Hotels Closed by War

Bermuda, the once-thriving recreational center and tourists paradise, has become almost a "ghost town," with big hotels closed, fashionable bathing beaches becoming nests for anti-aircraft guns, and periodical blackouts for "practice," according to passengers arriving in Boston from Bermuda today.

To offset what the war has done to them, however, Bermuda is offering a subsidy to ship lines of neutral nations to operate a service for passengers to and from Bermuda. The Holland-America Line has already announced its intention to experiment with a series of cruises to Bermuda, starting Oct. 21.

Two Bermuda youths among the passengers are en route to Canada—W. T. Conyers, Jr., to join the British Navy, and Allen Wingood, to join the Aviation Corps. Both were glad to see the United States keeping out of the war.

"Somebody's got to remain sane," said Mr. Conyers.

Experts on Recreation Assembling in Boston

In this day of increased leisure and more than a possibility of further shortening the working hours of men and women in industry, Boston, and specifically the Hotel Statler, today became the focal center for the first enrollees of 1,500 workers and authorities on how best to employ leisure time, here to attend the 24th annual National Recreation Congress under the auspices of the National Recreation Association.

Beginning tonight, for five days, there will be practically a continuous program of meetings—39 day discussion groups alone—with the evening sessions given over to general meetings addressed by distinguished leaders in the recreation field. Tonight the convention address will be given by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, Ohio, who has chosen for his topic "The American Way of Life."

Dr. John H. Finley, President of the N. R. A., will be chairman of tonight's meeting and the recreation delegates will hear a cordial welcome to Boston from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Stepping immediately into one of the technical fields, Augustus D. Zanzig of the National Recreation School, founder and former director of the Brookline Music School and for six years lecturer and teacher of music at Harvard University, music consultant at the San Francisco World Fair, will direct general singing.

"Play Hour"

Companion piece to this social side of the convention will be a "play hour" with demonstrations of the old "square dances," all delegates participating, under the direction of Robert E. Laveaga, director of the recreation and health department of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

This Congress is not simply a gathering of men and women professionally interested in playgrounds and sports, but might be compared, one executive pointed out today, to National Education Association conventions or similar gatherings of scientific, fact-finding bodies, meeting not only to discuss technical problems but to crystallize the best thought in respective fields. The Congress is not a recommending or resolution-making body.

Covering the widest scope of activities from simple play for small children to advanced schedules of recreation supervised by large corporations, papers presented at the sessions will be pointed up to how to direct recreation hours, where to find leadership, how to finance such movements. It will also designate the place of recreation in fundamental basic institutions such as the home and the family, in industry, in schools, in churches and in local, county, state and national government.

Discussion Groups

Fourteen discussion groups will run in two shifts tomorrow forenoon. These will consider administrative problems, give time to recreation planning in Federal Housing developments, to the proper training of those who are entrusted with the direction of playgrounds and recreation centers, to industry facing the recreation needs of workers.

The modern trend of the Federal Government in sponsoring activities for the leisure time of the people will be studied, and such topics as winter sports, boating, gardening, arts and crafts, music as a form of relaxation, drama as community recreation, and recreation for rural America.

Six college and university presidents, five of them heads of New England institutions, will take part in a panel discussion of recreation and democracy and related topics tomorrow night. On this program are Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Dr. Hugh P. Baker, President, Massachusetts State College; Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President, Tufts College; Dr. Ernest M. Best, President, Springfield College; and Dr. William Mather Lewis, President, Lafayette College.

Musical activities and the discussion of music will be much in evidence at the Congress. The Congress, in addition to the daily periods of general singing, will offer three meetings for group discussion of the possibilities and problems in developing musical activities in homes, recreation centers, settlement clubs, camps and communities. These meetings, under Dr. Zanzig, will be held in Arlington Street Church and will be open to the public.

On Thursday evening, the art of choric speech will be demonstrated by the Verse Speaking Choir of the Outer South End Community Theatre, Grace Walker, Director. The program has been arranged from a selection of American poetry and is designed to portray the idea of America and its struggle towards true democracy. The musical score is by Herbert McDonald. This program is being given by the Adult Recreation Project of the Works Progress Administration.

Special Session Demands Grow

Threatening the calling of a special legislative session of the Massachusetts General Court appeared a favorite pastime today

Still before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is the demand by 35 Democratic Representatives that a special session be called to consider action to cancel the rate rise granted to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company by the State Public Utilities Commission. The Governor has strongly indicated he would deny the request.

Over the week end several Boston Democrats announced they would ask the Governor for a special session to consider the compulsory automobile insurance rates announced by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance. The Democrats said that if the Governor denied their request they would obtain the signatures of half the members of the House and Senate necessary for the Legislature to call itself into special session.

A proposal for a flat-rate system of compusory insurance would be considered at such a session. However, the proposal has been killed annually in the Legislature by members from the districts outside of Metropolitan Boston. Therefore, little hope of success is entertained for special session consideration.

Meanwhile, South Shore Legislators have announced their intention of calling for a special session if the United States Supreme Court decides that the Federal courts have jurisdiction in the matter of abandoning railroad stations. Arguments on the closing of 88 Old Colony stations by the New Haven road on the order of the Federal District Court of New Haven, Conn., will be heard tomorrow. The State will contend the State Public Utilities Commission has sole jurisdiction over the Old Colony line closings.

Winthrop Transport Issue in Muddle

Solution of the transportation problem for the Town of Winthrop, Mass., approached a climax today as the voters prepared for a town meeting tonight at which to vote upon a plan, backed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, to have the financially embarrassed Narrow Gauge Railroad taken over by the Boston Elevated.

The Narrow Gauge, which is in the hands of the Federal Court, is the only public transportation to the Winthrop peninsula. So as not to isolate the town, the Legislature passed this year, at the Governor's suggestion, a bill authorizing the Elevated to take over the Narrow Gauge, if the Town of Winthrop, among others, approved.

Today, the Transportation Committee of Winthrop called upon Governor Saltonstall and told him the Selectmen believed the Governor's and Legislature's solution of the problem would be voted down at the meeting tonight. This came as a surprise to the Governor, who pointed out to the committee that he had recommended the plan after they had approved it, and that he had believed they represented the views of the townsfolk.

The Governor added that he wanted to do everything possible to keep some transportation for Winthrop, and that if any better plan is offered, he will be glad to consider it. The Committee, however, offered no other plan.

A further difficulty in the matter is the plight of the employees of the railroad, who fear that they will lose their positions if the Elevated takes it over. They believe it quite possible the Elevated would substitute busses for the old narrow-gauge electric trains. A delegation from the Railroad Brotherhood, therefore, was in the delegation that called upon the Governor today, but Mr. Saltonstall said the State could not guarantee to give them employment if the railroad service were discontinued.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair, probably with some cloudiness and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday cloudy, gradually becoming threatening; moderate northwest to north winds shifting to northeasterly Tuesday and increasing.

Maine: Fair and slightly cooler in central and west portion tonight; increasing cloudiness.

Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight: Tuesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer in northwest portion.

Connecticut: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness with rising temperatures in the interior.

Rhode Island: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest winds shifting to northeast on Tuesday over the north portion.

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains at beginning of week and again Wednesday or Thursday and again at end of week. Temperatures near or above normal except temporary changes to cooler about Monday night and Wednesday night. Considerably cooler at end of week or beginning of following week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	59			
Chicago	66	65	New Orleans	70	69
Denver	38	37	New York	63	61
Helena	44	43	Norfolk	67	66
Kansas City	69	63	Philadelphia	66	63
Los Angeles	58	58	St. Louis	68	67
Miami	76	74	San Francisco	59	58
Minneapolis	54	54	Washington	66	64

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 9.
B—Minimum, Oct. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:52 p. m.: height 10.3 feet.
Tuesday, 8:26 p. m.: height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:15 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John R. Carr, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, Lynn, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"No Time for Comedy," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Katharine Cornell, Francis Lederer and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Too Many Girls," musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Marty Westcott, Hal Le Roy and Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

R. K. O. Boston—
"Irish Luck," with Frankie Darro. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:45. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," featuring Peter Lorre. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Radio—Page 11

Exeter—
"Goodby, Mr. Chips," starring R. Donat and Greer Garson. 2:45, 5:50, 8:50. Also "Wolf Call." 1:45, 7:50.

Uptown—
"These Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres. 1:35, 5:10, 8:45. Also "Lady of the Tropics," featuring Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:35, 10:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Espionage Agent," with Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "$1000 a Touchdown." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"What a Life," starring Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. Fenway: 2:20, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 9, 11:30, a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Television Spy," with William Henry. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35. "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05.

Normandie—
"Tarzan Finds a Son," starring Johnny Weissmuller. Also "Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce.

Brookline Village—
"Indianapolis Speedway," with Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "It Could Happen to You." 2:10, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"England's Navy—Will It Win the War?" "The Giant of Norway," Donald Duck & Pluto in "The Beach Picnic, Robert Benchley's "How to Watch a Football Game," "Men of Steel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell, Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell and James Ellison. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. Also "Mr. Wong in Chinatown," with Boris Karloff. 12:10, 3, 5:40, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Orpheum: 9:35. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15 Also "Fast and Furious," featuring Franchot Tone and Ann Sothern. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly in "Frontier Marshall." 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Jones Family in Hollywood." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

University—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby. 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Unexpected Father," with Mischal Auer. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Repertory—
"Jesse James," with Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
"Submarine Patrol," featuring Richard Greene. Also "The Joy of Living," featur Irene Dunne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Daughters Courageous," with the Lane Sisters and John Garfield. Also "Inspector Hornleigh," with Gordon Harker. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Art by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Theaters Now in Full Swing of Active Autumn Season

'Time of Your Life' to Open Subscription Series of Plays

Boston, theatrically speaking, is in midseason form this week. Indeed, it may be that the town is better off than that; for sometimes the middle of the season is considerably less prosperous than October, when there is a rush of plays preparing to test their fortunes in New York.

The newcomer to the Bostonian list this evening is William Saroyan's new play, "The Time of Your Life," which will bring out the subscribers of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society for the first time. Following the current practice this season, the company will have a try-out performance to their credit in New Haven to prepare them for the opening at the Plymouth tonight.

Eddie Dowling, who is co-producer with the Guild, will be visible, for he has one of the chief parts. And Julie Haydon will also be conspicuous in one of the leading roles. With them will be some 30 others in the cast.

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Five Theaters Active

Before the week is out, five theaters in town will be in operation, practically all of the available stages except the Majestic and the Opera House.

"The Man Who Came to Dinner," is moving tonight from the Plymouth to the Colonial, for a third and final week before departing for New York. The word is that the show is now in finished shape and the present week will be used only to put on polishing touches and set the players firmly in their roles.

Miss Cornell and Behrman's "No Time for Comedy" will conclude the second half of their fortnight's engagement this week at the Wilbur. George Abbott's song and dance show, "Too Many Girls," is now in its second week at the Shubert and doing well, with New York just over the horizon.

By Thursday the lights will be going up at the Copley, with the holiday chosen for the premiere of Alan Gray Holmes' new stock company. The opening bill is Emlyn Williams' "Night Must Fall," and the piece is scheduled to run for two weeks. Erford Gage, Katherine Cosgriff, Vola Blakely, Harry Hanlon, Dorothy Elder, Frank Daly, Alice Wiley, and Wendell Corey are announced for the cast.

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Third Subscription Play

"Morning's at Seven," Paul Osborn's new play, which is scheduled for the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Nov. 6, will be included in the list of Theater Guild and American Theater Society subscription plays. It will be the third of the series, following "Outward Bound," which is due at the same theater on Oct. 23. Applications for subscriptions are still being received.

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Casting Problem

According to information in New York, Leslie Banks will be unable to come to this country to fill the leading part in "Madam, Will You Walk," play by late Sidney Howard, which the Playwrights' Company intends to open in Boston in November. Mr. Banks is now in England. Wilfrid Lawson was mentioned originally for the part, but the war interfered with the plan. The New York Times hears that two Hollywood players are being considered for the role.

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Prepare Capek Play

The New England Repertory Company is preparing the late Karel Capek's play, "Adam the Creator" for production at the Peabody Playhouse on Oct. 31. The piece was produced by Capek at his theater in Prague in 1927, and it was given—successfully according to report—at the Festival Theater of Cambridge University, England, in 1928. In this country, there was a production at the College of the City of New York in 1935.

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"Du Barry" Rehearsals

B. G. De Sylva, returning to the theater after six years of movie work, expected to start rehearsals today for "Du Barry Was a Lady," which is scheduled to reach the Shubert Theater in Boston on Monday, Nov. 13, after tuning-up performances at the Taft Theater in New Haven, starting Nov. 9. From Boston it goes to Philadelphia on its way to New York, where it is expected early in December.

The cast, headed by Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman, is to include Phil Regan, Betty Grable, Mabel Todd, Tony Romano, Kay Sutton, Benny Baker, and Florenz Ames. Cole Porter is writing the music, and the book is by Herbert Fields and Mr. De Sylva. Robert Alton, who staged the dances for "Too Many Girls"—at the Shubert—will be in charge of the same department for the new show. Costumes and scenery are by Raoul Pene du Bois.

Joseph Szigeti

Announced as one of the soloists for the coming season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

'Thunder Afloat' Bringing Beery Into the Naval Reserve

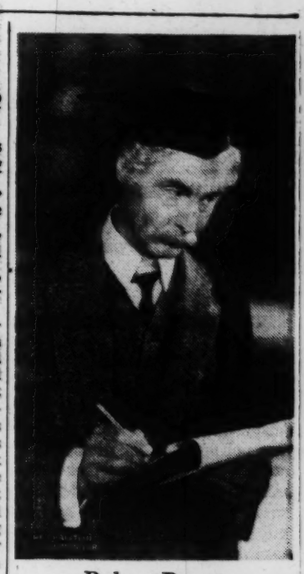
Avast, U-boats! Wally Beery off the port bow and in no mood for trifling! Indeed, Mr. Beery's comic truculence reaches almost a new combustible point in "Thunder Afloat," which is M-G-M's tribute to the men of the U. S. naval reserve who helped clear our coast of enemy raiders in 1918. It is a slap-dash exciting melodrama which will not lose in interest by its currency.

Not for the first time in his career, Mr. Beery (known for the moment as Skipper Jon Thorson) finds himself in a dilemma. He "don't know who he'd druther pick a fight with." You see what Mr. Beery can do to you.

A tugboat captain, he begins his brawling with "Rocky" Blake (Chester Morris), a rival tugboat chief. To avenge himself for being outsmarted by Blake, Thorson dupes the younger roughneck into joining the navy. But when the Germans sink his tug, the Susan H., Thorson joins up too. Discipline, especially when he finds that it is to be administered by "Rocky," doesn't suit him and he immediately takes on the whole U. S. Navy. After various scrapes and misdemeanors, in the course of which he is reduced to a plain gob, Thorson finally manages to capture a sub virtually single-handed, which, except to those uninitiated with Mr. Beery's exploits, shouldn't come as any great surprise.

"Thunder Afloat," which was directed by George B. Seitz from a screen play by Wells Root and Commander Harvey Haislip, is full of the fisticuffs, the explosions at sea, the trick underwater photography, and other accoutrements of good action melodrama. It is probably unnecessary to remark that Mr. Beery takes to these waters like Donald Duck and that Mr. Morris is also an experienced hand when it comes to blowing another man down, by brawn or by bellow. Virginia Grey seems a bit on the tearful side for one who has grown up amidst so much wrangling but she is pretty enough to grace any tugboat. There are others in the cast, too, but with the exception of Henry Victor as the U-Boat commander, they don't seem to matter much, since honors are pretty evenly shared by the service, the Beery-Morris combine, and the process shot.

Franchot Tone leaves a city office for a shore vacation—and falls into the midst of a beauty contest, as a judge, and a murder mystery, as an amateur detective, in "Fast and Furious"—the second feature now at the State and Orpheum. Ann Sothern, as his wife and secretary, follows, and sometimes precedes, him through convention halls, stages, swimming pools, hotel corridors and the jail, amid the frills of fashion shows, the sudden sinister appearances of gangsters—and the roars of occasional lions.



Robert Donat

In "Goodbye Mr. Chips," now at the Exeter Theater.

1,800 Signed For Berkshire Musical Festival

Eighteen hundred persons from many States in the Union have already become members of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival in anticipation of the concerts to be given at Tanglewood next summer by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The deadline on memberships is Nov. 1.

Many of the members are those who attended this year's concerts and wish to take advantage of the membership privileges. These include tickets to all the concerts at a substantially reduced cost, preference in seat locations in the music shed and attendance at a rehearsal of the orchestra with Dr. Koussevitzky.

One hundred and eleven boxes have been sold for the 1940 season and the Festival trustees expect all of them to be reserved long before the first concert next August.

At the annual meeting of the Festival trustees, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith of New York and Stockbridge was re-elected president; Norval H. Busey, Jr., of New York and Lee, vice-president; Henry W. Dwight of Stockbridge, treasurer, and George W. Edman of Pittsfield, clerk.

At a meeting of the trustees on Oct. 17 a decision may be made as to whether the 1940 season will consist of two or three weeks of concerts.

Persons wishing memberships should write to the Berkshire Symphonic Festival office at Stockbridge, Mass., before Nov. 1. After that date subscription prices will prevail.

Hands of Fritz Kreisler

The violinist is to be heard in Symphony Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 18.

'Everyman Theater'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Friday night in the Nora Bayes Theater, a short elevator ride up from Forty-fourth Street, the Everyman Theater presented "Speak of the Devil," which it described as a "new edition" of Goethe's "Faust." A program note explained that the Everyman production was based on the poet's "Urfaust" ("original Faust"), written when he was 24.

The program annotator explains: "The 'Urfaust' is written in the 'vulgar' vernacular, in a cavalier spirit, is interspersed with raucous, rawdy, and slap-stick comedy, and does not carry the ponderous philosophy which is the main interest in Goethe's final manuscript—completed in his eightieth year. This version is composed of the complete 'Urfaust' which is expanded by the addition of scenes, situations, and dialogue from the later 'Faust'—and also from the earlier Faust books and puppet plays (Goethe's source material), and a line or two from Marlowe."

The foregoing not only explains Robert Breen's production but also serves to indicate the sort of show he and his able company put on at the Nora Bayes last evening. "Speak of the Devil" ranges from Faust to Marlowe and even here and there to what might be roughly described as "Hellzapoppin." There are scenes, too, which remind one of the cynical rationalization of the soldiers in "Murder in the Cathedral," or the epilogue from "St. Joan." The action is rambling and spasmodic, jumping from low comedy to poetic drama, and with moments of genuinely impressive theater in each field.

Mr. Breen plays a chalk-faced, dancing Mephisto. One wonders whether he might not achieve fully his desired effect with somewhat less writhing than he indulged in last evening. He is in good theatrical contrast with John Morny's Faust. Mr. Morny proved himself as an atcor of eloquence not only in the more difficult soliloquy passages, but also in his dramatic scenes and in his love duets with Gretchen, played in a proper, youthfully romantic vein with Betty Caine. The slapstick scenes were done with a great deal of relish and likewise received by the audience.

In reviewing the accomplishments of Mr. Breen's several assistants, one should not overlook Feder's lighting, nor the choral conducting of Leonard du Paur.

Broadway Grows Wistful

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Broadway is looking wistfully at the road these days. At Boston, Washington, New Haven, Hartford, Baltimore, even at far-off Milwaukee. For although it is the first week in October, the season—to give it more than its due—is almost as elusive as the Bremen It is only by training spyglasses on the drama's outposts that we know there is going to be a season at all.

The only new arrivals recently have been the Shuberts' "Straw Hat Revue" and George Abbott's "See My Lawyer" To those should be added Leonard Sillman's New York Drama Festival, which got off to its start on Sept. 18 with a revival of R. C. Sherriff's "Journey's End." Presently, and for a week or so more, Mr. Sillman is lighting up the Empire Theater, scene of festivities, with the late Sidney Howard's Pulitzer Prize play, "They Knew What They Wanted." Douglass Montgomery, June Walker, and Giuseppe Sterni are appearing in the principal roles of the Howard play.

As yet, the European situation has apparently not produced a script with which any producer feels willing to try the public taste. Mr. Sillman had scheduled "Journey's End" long before the war opened. And the Sherriff revival did not prove a sufficiently great success to move it along to another theater, as Mr. Sillman had announced he would if public enthusiasm warranted.

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"See My Lawyer," is a farce of the more distracting type. In it, Milton Berle, Millard Mitchell, Mary Rolfe, Teddy Hart, and Eddie Nugent parade the dilemmas of an office full of clientless attorneys whose first case turns out to be a fabulously wealthy young man with fabulous ideas—like riding up and down in freight elevators in his automobile. While the players are certain enough, the characters fly through the air with somewhat less ease than the daring young man, finally to land in the net, right side up in true Abbott fashion.

Richard Maibaum and Harry Clork have served up some very funny situations, but they are spaced somewhat too far apart for the sort of hilarious discomfort one expects from farce. Mr. Berle has managed the switch from vaudeville to straight acting with ease, but Mr. Hart seemed to give "See My Lawyer" its best moments of foolery.

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"The Straw Hat Review," at the Ambassador, is an intimate, not to say cosy little number which at its worst is not quite professional and at its best—as in "Our Town" and "The Great Chandelier"—hits a masterful pace. Mostly it is peopled with relatively unknown young folk. Imogene Coca's is the most important name of the lot and she prances in and out of the affair like a child who has been sent off to bed but just can't resist returning to the party.

So, it is the first week in October in the nation's theater capital, and only 13 marquees are alight. We console ourselves with hope of things to come and the assurance that out-of-town openings eventually take the road to New York. But, for the time being, if this were only Boston. . . .

Smeterlin Program

Jan Smeterlin on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31 in Jordan Hall, will play the Beethoven Sonata in E major, Opus 109; the Paganini Variations on a theme by Brahms; two Mazurkas; three Etudes; one Waltz; the Ballade, Opus 52 by Chopin; and incidental pieces by Szymanowski, Albeniz, and Debussy.

Concert Calendar

Jordan Hall—Free concert of American music played by members of the faculty (Alpha Chapter of the Phi Mu Sinfonia). Wallace Goodrich, conductor; Howard Goding, pianist; Alfred Krips, violinist; Clement Lenom, horn; Margaret Mason, pianist, and Gladys Childs Miller, mezzo soprano. 8:15. Oct. 10.

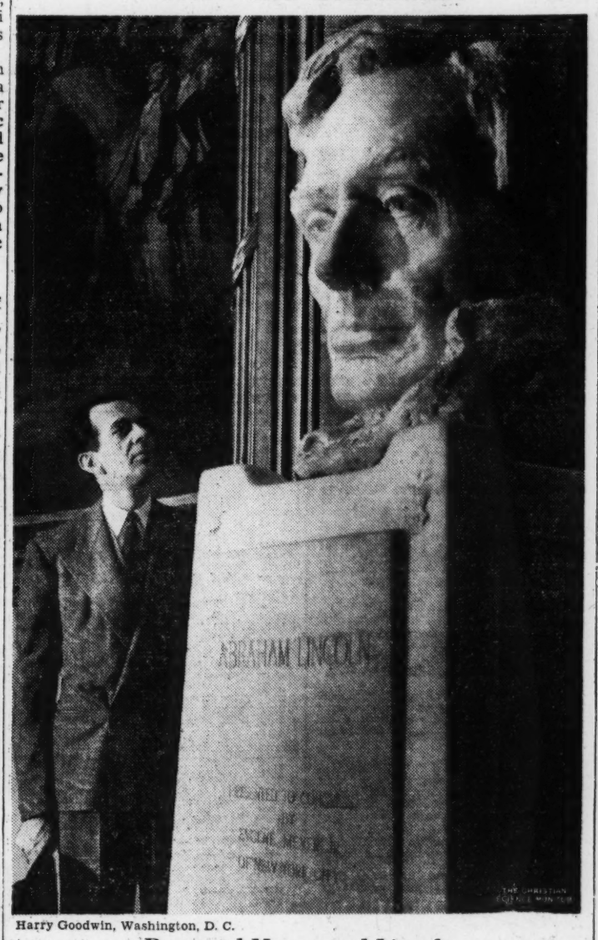
Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Open House Program. Seven artists will participate. Open to the public without charge. 8:15. Oct. 10.

Symphony Hall—"Wings Over Jordan," Negro chorus. 8:15. Oct. 12.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. Oct. 13.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Oct. 14.

Actor and Statesman



Harry Goodwin, Washington, D. C.

Raymond Massey and Lincoln

The actor in the play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," coming to the Boston Opera House on Oct. 23, as he was photographed in Washington beside the Lincoln bust.

Polish and Russian Designs

By Dorothy Adlow

Currently in Boston are two exhibitions which bear comparison. One is a small display of water colors by the Russian Léon Bakst, in the Museum of Fine Arts. The other is a set of costume designs by the Polish Stryienski on view at the Boston Athenaeum. Ordinarily costume design would not be strictly within the province of this column but there are times when divisions between the arts become vague and misleading, and it seems sensible to ignore them.

Léon Bakst marks an epoch which has reached its peak although it cannot yet be relegated to the past. He was a Russian, a member of the Diaghileff group organized about 1900 and with which these names have been associated: Pavlova, Nijinsky, Karsavina, Chaliapin, Roerich, Massine, Fokine, Stravinsky. It was an extraordinary society of skillful performers and creative artists who had happily found each other and worked towards mutual enhancement. Their achievement in the theater and ballet provide a glowing chapter in the history of modern art. We realize as years pass that these Russians had far-reaching influences which are not commonly attributed to them.

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Léon Bakst's pictures are associated with the splendor of Russia's past and with legends of its Oriental neighbors. He received no encouragement in Russia of pre-Revolutionary days. He was looked upon as a radical, a reformer who could not be satisfied with the set ways of the academy. It was Paris, which was cordial to the Russian advance guard, as it was hospitable (or tolerant at least) of Picasso's cubist concoctions and Rousseau's childlike efforts. Nothing was foreign to the French, nothing unacceptable before it was given a chance to prove itself. The Russians chatting in the native language found themselves at home on the boulevards and they contributed generously to the splendor of the theater.

At the Museum there are some of the costume drawings by Bakst. He had his preferences and he consulted diverse sources. There is a great deal of the research student in modern artists, and Bakst looked into Chinese and Indian sources. He was devoted to the archaic Greek and medieval Christian styles. There are dozens of students who are methodically exploring all these sources today, but artists like Bakst and Matisse and Picasso have recreated the early forms to suit their needs, and they have as a result extended the boundaries of modern art immeasurably. Audaciously, inventively Bakst adapted the rediscovered motives, rhythms, colors, ornaments, as he prepared costume designs for ballets. But they were no mere sketches, for he was a draftsman who loved precise delicate workmanship, and the drawings are in themselves works of art.

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There is some irony perhaps in his professed preference for the primitive. He sought so he maintained the green freshness of the archaic. But the designs were more archaistic than archaic for they were too sophisticated, too calculated in their naïveté to be truly primitive.

The Polish costumes shown at the Athenaeum are less carefully made. Z. Stryienski sketches the figures and the costumes in an efficient way showing details, and functional lines. They are amusing drawings for they show the Polish peasants in characteristic attitudes of dance and repose.

Art Exhibitions

Castino Galleries, 66 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by Rene Joy re Beynac.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Copley Society of Boston—Paintings by Jacob Greenleaf. Through Oct. 13.

Doll & Richards, 136 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Oils by Henry Strater; water colors by Prentiss Taylor. Through Oct. 21.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street—Fashions of Yesteryear.

Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge — Group of pastels by May Marshall Cannon.

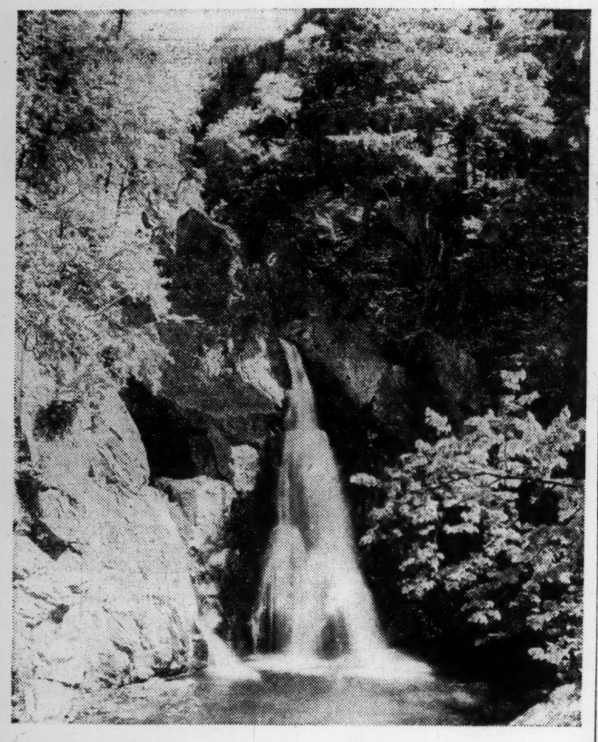
Robert C. Vose Galleries—Water colors by Alfred Ybarra.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries. Through the summer.

Fogg Museum of Art—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sunday, 1 to 5, Print Department: Blot drawings by A. Couzens, prints by Picasso, and Maillol, contemporary British graphic artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.



Now mellow nature welcomes vacationists

Blue haze of Indian summer, olive-tan fields and fairways, yellow canopies overhead, jeweled waters—golden, sleepy afternoons; crisp, indigo evenings. Woodsmoke in the outside air, while inside the cheery gleam of flaming logs invites recountings and confidences. You who will vacation this autumn will find a number of choice vacation ideas being presented by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor.

READ THE HOTEL, RESORT, AND TRAVEL ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Great M-G-M Hits—2
WALLACE BEERY
IN 'THUNDER AFLOAT'
Also: "FAST AND FURIOUS"
Ann SOTHERN • Franchot TONE

SHUBERT—Last 8 Times EVES. 8:30
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
TOO MANY GIRLS
Gayest Musical Comedy by
RODGERS—HART—MARION
Evgs. $1.10 to $3.30. Wed., Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75

WILBUR—Last 8 Times EVES. 8:30
KATHARINE CORNELL & THE PLAYWRIGHTS' present
S.N. BEHRMAN'S NEWEST SUCCESS
NO TIME for COMEDY
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UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
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"THE STAR MAKER"
"UNEXPECTED FATHER"
The March of Time

NEW YORK CITY

$1 BEST ORCH. SEATS Bals. 75c-50c plus tax
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
ADELPHI Theatre, 54th St., E. of 7th Ave. Circle 6-2820. Evgs. 8:35. Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $2.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT 4th Month
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Thur., Sat., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75
Cl. 6-0730 MATINEE COLUMBUS DAY

'ETERNALLY YOURS'
LORETTA YOUNG • DAVID NIVEN
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Six Hyde Park Students Fail To Salute Flag

Six students at two Hyde Park schools face possible suspension because they refuse on religious grounds to salute the United States flag, it was disclosed at a meeting of the Boston School Committee.

At a lively session which featured a lengthy discussion of the "flag salute" case, the Committee also heard a scathing and unanimous report from the Board of Superintendents condemning a "realistic" textbook on government prepared by Committeeman Joseph Lee for possible use in the Boston Public Schools.

The School Committee temporarily excused the six students from the flag ceremonies pending further discussion before the full committee, and an expected ruling from the State Supreme Court in a similar case. Only three of the five Committeemen were present for the vote. The students involved are members of the Witnesses of Jehovah sect.

The situation was reported by Charles Early, Principal of the Elihu Greenwood School and Leonard M. Patton, Master of the William B. Rogers Intermediate School. It is similar to cases which have arisen elsewhere in the State, in which the students have usually been suspended.

In the famous case involving South Deerfield students, the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of the School Committee to suspend students refusing to salute the flag.

Supt. Arthur L. Gould declared that if Committeeman Lee's textbook material were used in the classrooms, "the parents would rise up in rebellion." The Superintendent's report denounced the book as lacking "definite ethical standards," riddled with "manifestly unfair" questions and "strong personal bias," and as failing to contain "one constructive suggestion."

The material consists of 12 questions and answers compiled by Mr. Lee dealing with—in the words of the report—"problems and situations involving the seamy side of life, corrupt police, machine politics, gangsters, racketeers and denizens of the underworld."

Mr. Lee argued that the students are sheltered from evil by present classroom methods and consequently are disillusioned and bewildered when they face evil in later life. The Board of Superintendents report declared that some of the topics are "impossible of discussion in any public school discussion."

"The book's underlying philosophy would appear to enthrone expediency as the criterion of morality," continued the report.

Chairman Henry J. Smith of the Committee described the report as "a masterpiece with which I agree one hundred per cent."

U-Boats Twice Stop Swedish Ship

The Swedish motorship Frida was safely in the Port of Boston today after a hazardous voyage from Europe during which it was stopped and its papers examined three times, once by a British ship, twice by German submarines.

Members of the crew and officers of the Frida described the searching of their ship by the German submarines as somewhat unusual in that they obtained an unusual glimpse of a U-boat crew. The ship brought 1,400 tons of wood pulp to Portland and Boston.

Two days after leaving the port of Gothenburg, the Frida was stopped by a German submarine which fired a shot across its bows. The Frida put a boat overside and rowed to the submarine, returning with some of the undersea boat's officers and men. The Germans, although heavily armed, were scrupulously polite, the Frida's crew reported. They examined the freighter's papers meticulously and allowed her to depart.

Two days later the Frida was stopped again by a German submarine which, after repeating the procedure of examining the Frida's papers, allowed it to go on its way.

The trip to America was then uneventful except for one more search and examination of papers by the Calcutta in the North Sea.

Maine Fisherman Found After 36 Hours in Dory

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 9 (AP)—After a 50-mile dory voyage with no food and a pint of water, Percy Davis was ready today to rejoin his fishing schooner, the Eleanor. The Portland man, object of a widespread Coast Guard search, landed at Matinicus Rock, off Rockland, yesterday, 36 hours after fog separated him from the Eleanor on Cashe's Ledge.

Once, while alternating rowing and bailing to keep his open boat afloat Friday night, Mr. Davis dropped an oar overboard, but managed to retrieve it. Just before dawn, a steamer almost ran him down, as his frantic calls apparently were unheard. Calmer weather Saturday permitted some sailing.

30 DAYS
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$1.75
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave., Boston

Holds Distinction

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Gladys Thompson

Taking Civil Engineering Course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Gladys Thompson of Brooklyn, N. Y., holds the unique distinction of being the only girl enrolled in the civil engineering course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She studies civil engineering to "keep up with daddy" and will be the second woman ever to leave M. I. T. as a full-fledged civil engineer when she graduates in 1941. Some 60 other feminine members of the Technology student body are engaged in such studies as biology, chemistry, or graduate research.

Salvation Army Drive Is Opened

The Salvation Army opened its annual drive for maintenance funds in Greater Boston today with the aid of business and professional leaders, under the direction of Damon E. Hall, General Chairman. The goal is $195,000; of this amount $170,000 is the quota of Boston proper.

Under the supervision of John E. Wilson, President of Batchelder & Snyder, each trade and type of business is headed by a group chairman who has a working force of sub-chairmen and workers to seek funds within its particular trade or professional group.

Simultaneous with the opening of the Boston campaign, the Salvation Army Appeal in Cambridge will open tonight with a "kick-off" supper at the Cambridge Citadel, with Ernest W. Dunbar leading the Cambridge activity as appeal workers seek $12,000.

Campaign headquarters have been set up at 41 Pearl Street, where William A. Nicol, the director and his aides are located. Mr. Nicol said that the first group to report is the laundry group, chairmaned by John M. Campbell. Its donation was $75. The opening luncheon of the campaign will be held on Tuesday, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Christian Science Lecture on Oct. 13

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, Friday noon, Oct. 13, at 12:15 p. m., E. S. T.

This lecture will be radiocast by short-wave station WRUL at Boston and by its companion transmitter, WRUW, which will operate simultaneously with it. WRUL will use a wave length of 25.4 meters (11.79 megacycles), while the companion transmitter will radiocast on a wavelength of 19.8 meters (15.13 megacycles).

This radiocast should be heard in the Boston area and at many points in the United States east of the Mississippi River and in eastern Canada. The beam antennas will be directed toward the British Isles and western Europe. However, listeners in parts of Africa, the northern part of South America, Central America, Mexico, and throughout the West Indies should also be able to hear this radiocast.

At 12 o'clock noon, E. S. T. (5 p. m. G. M. T.), the piano music preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m., E. S. T. (5:15 G. M. T.), will be radiocast, and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Adams Shoe Company Pays $5,004 in Fines

Fines totaling $5,004 were paid in Federal Court today by the Adams Shoe Manufacturing Company and by three of its officials. The company and the officials pleaded guilty a month ago to charges of violation of the Wages and Hours law and the fines were imposed at that time by Judge Hugh D. McLellan.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 10

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Temporary Loan Faced by Maine For Current Bills

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 9—Maine, says Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, will stick to the pay-as-you-go policy, although it looks now as if to do so will require the first temporary loan in anticipation of taxes during the Barrows administrations. The size of the contemplated loan has not been announced but the money will have to be used for current bills.

Officials have blamed rising commodity prices which have caused department heads to deem it advisable to stock up on certain supplies and the heavy purchases of the State Liquor Commission for the increase in current expenses.

The fact that since 1937 no temporary loan in anticipation of taxes has been required to finance the State's expenses has been used repeatedly as campaign fodder for the present administration.

Politics Quiet

One hears less about politics in Maine of late following the unprecedented activity in Republican ranks during the past few months. The Republican State Committee has called off its session which was scheduled for Oct. 18 as John D. M. Hamilton sent word he could not come.

Meanwhile there has been no great G. O. P. fanfare since the Dexter meeting, last August. A similar meeting which has been considered for the western section of the State apparently has been abandoned.

In Democratic Party ranks there has been a surprising lack of activity, particularly since many felt the defeat of the administration-sponsored bond issue would provide useful political ammunition. Possibly the fact that few more than 10 per cent of the voters bothered to go to the polls has caused critics of the administration to forget the bond issue as any barometer. Chairman Fred H. Lancaster of the Democratic State Committee had no comment to make, recently, when queried about the party's plans. Former Governor Louis J. Brann has been mentioned as a possible candidate for a high office, but Fulton J. Redman, candidate for Governor, is the only candidate definitely in the race as against a half dozen Republican gubernatorial possibilities.

Apple Crop in Maine Shows 60 P. C. Gain

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 9 (AP)—Maine apple growers this year will produce a crop 60 per cent larger than last season, agricultural officials estimate.

Reporting the quality of this year's fruit as "pretty good," Assistant Chief George Chick of the Marketing Division predicted approximately 850,000 bushels would be harvested, compared to 506,000 in 1938.

Promoted

Dr. Carl S. Ell

President-elect of Northeastern University

Northeastern University had a new President-elect today, Dr. Carl S. Ell, who was appointed by the Board of Trustees over the week end. He succeeds Dr. Frank Palmer Speare, founder and head of the University for 42 years, who retires next June.

Dr. Ell has been in charge of the day division colleges of engineering, liberal arts and business administration since 1917. He joined the Northeastern faculty in 1909, the same year he received his A. B. degree from DePauw University. Subsequently he received bachelor and master of science degrees from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a master of education degree from Harvard.

Dr. Speare, whose resignation is effective June 30, 1940, will remain as President Emeritus. Dr. Speare founded Northeastern in 1898 with the establishment of an evening school of law. It has grown steadily to become the eighth largest engineering college in the United States.

State and City Plan East Boston March For Columbus Day

Two concerts and a parade which will include 40 bands have been scheduled as part of the Columbus Day celebration, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today. Anthems will be sung and flags of all American nations will be flown at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common at 11:30 a. m.

The parade, beginning in Maverick Square, East Boston, at 2 o'clock, will be reviewed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Mayor Tobin and other State and City functionaries. The reviewing stand will be erected near the East Boston social center in Central Square.

A concert and fireworks at North End Park will conclude the City's participation.

Imports of Wool Reduced by War; Revenue Gaining

Port of Boston Business

War in Europe has seriously curtailed imports of wool in Boston it was disclosed today by figures compiled for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, and covering last week's commerce. The sharp falling off in wool is also due in part to the greatly restricted number of vessels arriving at Boston from overseas.

Withdrawals of merchandise, however, still continue heavy and are responsible for an increase in the amount of revenue to the Government as represented by duties collected when the goods are withdrawn from the warehouse for consumption.

Following is a statistical summary of Port of Boston business for the past week:

Classification	Week Ended Oct. 7, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,252,242	$2,705,475
Imports for warehouse	541,633	407,517
Withdrawn from warehouse for cons'ption	696,353	467,485
Duties collected	616,703	459,717
Wool imports (lbs)	141,835	1,798,189
Fiscal ear July 1 to Oct. 7		
Wool imports (lbs)	12,903,262	11,331,782
Duties collected	$7,347,874	$5,579,051

Future Measured By the Urban Poor

The future history of the United States will be measured by the progress in the Nation's poorer urban districts, rather than in the halls of Harvard and Princeton or in such comfortable suburbs as Chestnut Hill, Mass., or Scarsdale, N. Y., the National Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was told today in Boston.

The speaker was Dr. F. B. Newell, secretary of the New York City branch in one of two addresses closing the 58th annual meeting of the society at the Copley Methodist Church in Boston. The speaker criticized the stress on social (material) security and emphasis by all classes in this nation on material comforts at the expense of religious devotion.

The final address was to be given by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, late this afternoon. At the morning session, meeting, reports on city missions were given by Mrs. Frank B. Carter, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Frank E. Day, Minneapolis; Mrs. Frank L. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. H. R. Hargis, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. H. S. Metcalfe, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. A. G. Scudder, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Edwin Sebring, Rochester, N. Y., and Mrs. C. C. Travis, Evanston, Ill. Cincinnati reports at this afternoon's business session were given by Mrs. George W. Keen and Mrs. Herbert F. Young, and Misses Ruth Esther Wheaton and Helen E. Cox.

Boston Gets Fund Check

A check for $1,931.25 for distribution to local institutions caring for handicapped children, was handed to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston by Maurice Wolf, representative of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer interests in Boston, as the City's share of the $50,000 Will Rogers Memorial Fund. Mr. Wolf is Chairman of the New England drive for support of this fund.

Here and There in Boston Retail Dis trict

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we'll probably lose this desire the next time we see a loose button, and a ragged tear in somebody's dress . . . but for the moment we wish we were handy with a needle. Oh not that we can't in moments of necessity (dire necessity, come to think of it!) come to the family's rescue with a little plain and fancy mending . . . but that's as far as we go.

Now we rather wish our talents extended in the direction of original idea, and a few more trick stitches than are already in our sewing vocabulary. Because it seems that Wethern's is sponsoring a Century National Ribboncraft contest . . . and the idea is that you do have to sew. Well, at least a little. You see, while you're in Wethern's the next next time, on West Street or out in Brookline, picking out a new coat or a hat or a dress, or one of the umpteen other thing they have to offer, you should trot right up to the ribbon counter, and pick yourself a length of Century ribbon, get an entry blank, and then rush home and start thinking. About what you're going to make out of the ribbon that's going to be so attractive, and so different that it'll not only attract the attention of the judges, but hold it as well; and win a prize. Ribbon is of course an important fashion item at the moment, and you may choose to make anything you like out of it. Utilitarian, such as a hand bag, a lamp shade, a table runner; or decorative . . . like a big sash-bustle or an evening hair-ribbon. The prizes are enough to make you want to enter more than once . . . and we could do very nicely with a trip to Hollywood and back, which is one of the first Grand Prizes for all this ingenuity. To say nothing of what we could do with a wardrobe of Lewis Handbags, which is the seventh prize. For that matter, we could even make use of the ninth prize, which is four Damask Table Sets. Oh; if we could only sew!

* * *

New Luster Oil Is Easy to Apply

With all this talk about the importance of the coiffure, perhaps you use a little something like brilliantine to keep curls in place and also for "highlighting" purposes. If so, then you're bound to want to see Yardley's new Luster Oil and Aromizer set . . . which enables you to lace curls or dangle a mirror with one hand while you squirt the brilliantine around with the other. The secret of all this sleight-of-hand stuff is in the anomizer, which is one of those tricky one-handed affairs, that require but one hand for action! Both for $1.50 at Filene's, and refils for something like 75c. On the street floor!

* * *

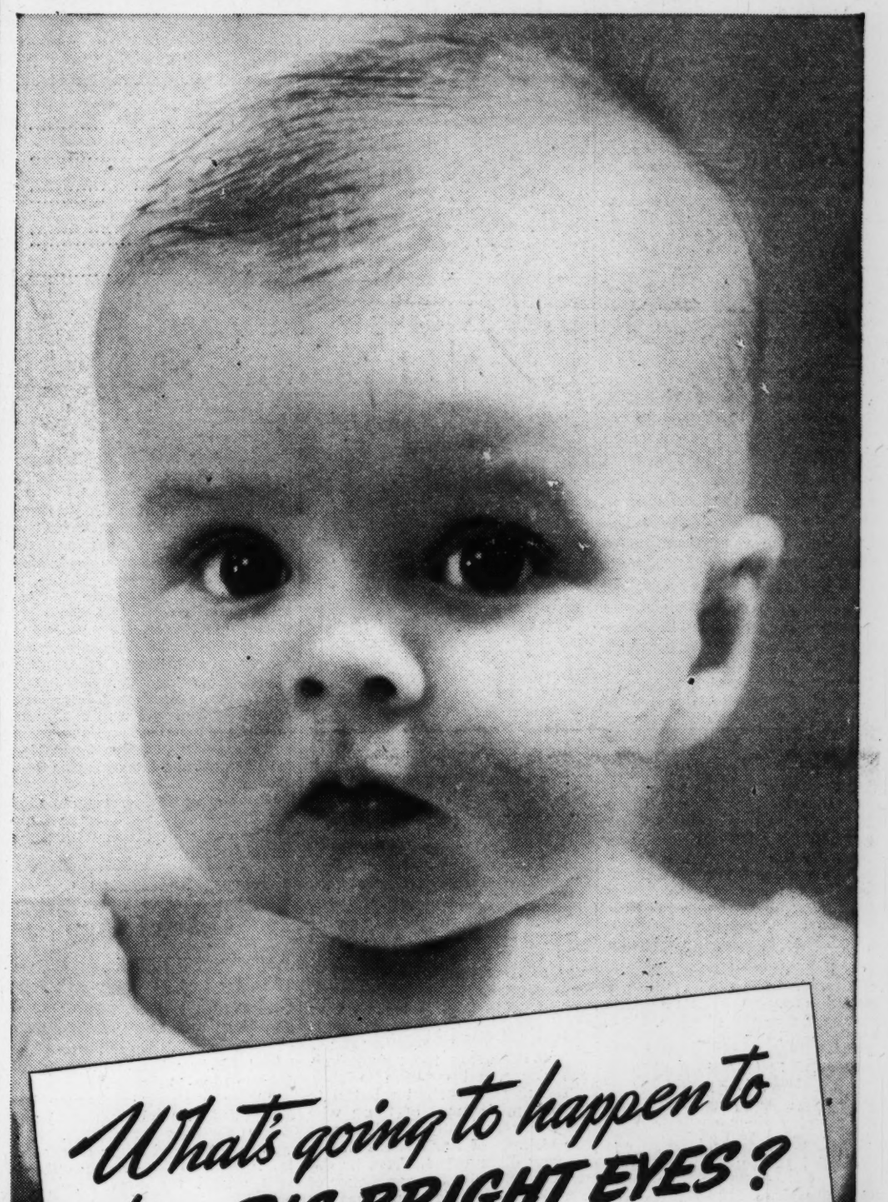
Kitchen Shears Serve Many Purposes

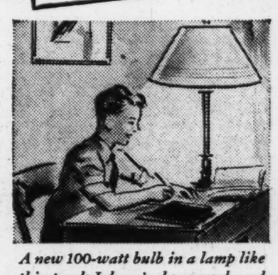
Maybe because it's all we can do to locate one thing at a time in our kitchen, and then again maybe it's because we do like efficiency . . . anyhow we think those "Wiss" kitchen shears we saw at R. H. White's for only a dollar are certainly worth a dollar of anybody's money. Because you can use them for endless things in many ways. You can grab onto a lemon and give it a squeeze, you can crack nuts, decap a bottle of Moxie in a jiffy, cut a hunk of wire, or fish and vegetables. A sister-scissor to those you dressmakers call "pinking shears."

* * *

Ad Lib: A black dress, with much fine gold beading all around the shoulder line makes us think of nothing less than shimmering gold stars on an otherwise black night! At Plotkin Brothers on Boylston Street. Howell Brothers has the "guestiest" looking little guest and fingertip towels . . . with much fine lace, hemstitching, and what not on them. A perfect gift for the fall bride.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.





A new 100-watt bulb in a lamp like this speeds Johnny's homework and helps protect his eyes.

Better light from an I.E.S. floor lamp that takes a 100-200-300-watt three-lite bulb provides three levels of light for different seeing tasks.

Better light from an I.E.S. lamp that takes a 150-watt bulb makes notes easier to see.

"NOTHING, if I can help it!" comes the mother's quick reply. "For I shall do everything in my power to protect his precious sight with better light!"

Good light can help your child see better. It can help him keep pace with his associates in school, and later, in college and business.

Today it is easy to make sure that your children, your whole family, have the right kind of light for easy seeing. For example, an I. E. S. Better Sight Lamp with a 100 watt Mazda lamp provides good light for studying or reading

Find out now whether the lighting in your home is safe for easy seeing. Here's all you have to do:

PHONE HANcock 3300 for a free Light Meter survey of your home. One of our Home Lighting Advisors will call at your convenience and measure the light from your reading lamps and fixtures. She'll be glad to show you how simply you can get better light for better sight.

This is a Light Meter . . . that measures light as simply as a thermometer measures temperature.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Jackson Teagarden's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Dance Interlude	"The O'Neills": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines		"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; Fire talk	"Football Roundup"	Political talk	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery"	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	"Tune-Up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Fire Prevention Week
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"	Lou; songs; orchestra	Political talk	Vocalists
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks; so-	"Fire Prevention"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Theater: David	Army Recruiting Progr'm	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Political talk	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Niven and Irene	Al Roth's Orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	Dunne in "The	"Harvey and Dell"	Alec Templeton Time:	"Author, Author": lit-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Sisters"	"Cafe Rouge"	piano; chorus; orch.	erary game	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	California Ramblers
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Chicago Cubs-White Sox	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	City Series	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:30	Sport news; Hal	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orch.	Chicago Cubs-White Sox	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:45	Kemp's Orchestra	Music You Want; news	Al Donahue's Orch.	City Series	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Music; 'Smilin' Pete'	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	News from Europe	"You Name It": musical	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	Shopping talk	comedy program	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"You Name It": musical	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	comedy program	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	"American School	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	of the Air"	"Harvey and Del"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Serial drama	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Household talk	"John's Other Wife"	"Concert Miniatures"	Scandinavian music
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ross Trio	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	News; comment	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Orange Blossom Quartet	Gospel songs
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Concert pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. Wm. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Pages from the Classical Album"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	Organ and violin	Talks and music	
1:30	"Road of Life"	News service	Household talk	Talks and music	"Pages from the Classical Album"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	Piano soloist	
2:00	Serial sketch	"Merry Music": variety	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Serial sketch	"Merry Music": variety	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Johnny Magee's Orch.	John Kiley, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Voice and organ	Sports reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"Chase Twins": sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sports reports
3:30	News Service	Police Chiefs: talk	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Miller's Orchestra	Sports reports
3:45	"About Us"	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Miller's Orchestra	Sports reports
4:00	"Handy Man"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15	"Story of Song"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Texas Jim's Cowboys"	Sports reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Two Keyboards"	Sports reports
4:45	Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream": sketch	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sports reports
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"Recreation in the 20th	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Fire Prevention"	Century": talk	"The O'Neills": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama, music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Political talk	News; sport talk	"Football Roundup"	Political talk	Italian radio review
6:30	Sport comment	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport reports
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	Recorded program	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00	"Big Town": with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Government talk	Popular music
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	Recorded music	"Fire Prevention"
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please":	"Concert Miniatures"	Talks, Gov. Saltonstall,	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Party"; war news	questions and answers	"Concert Miniatures"	Col. Knox	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	Robert Benchley; J. Du-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:15	"We, the People"	rante; orch.	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	Talk, Admiral Emory S.	"Fibber McGee and	"Success Session"	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:45	orchestra; soloists	Land	Molly"; music	"Success Session"	
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	Cordell Hull, at World	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
10:15	tra; soloists	Trade dinner	land; orchestra	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch
10:30	Sports; news	"If I Had the Chance":	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Mozart Concerto Series:	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	interviews; music	House": drama; music	piano; orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Dance Parade"
11:30	Shep Fields' Orch.	"The Music You Want"	European news; Emery	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Frankie Starr's Orch.
11:45	Shep Fields' Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Deutsch's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Only One Local Gridiron Game This Week End—Harvard Football Debut Ordinary

Terrier Eleven Only Team To Play at Home Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sporting a .714 average in seven games, the five local college grid teams today pointed deeper into the football season, with each facing a slightly harder task at the end of the week.

Harvard, Tufts, and Boston University, which opened their seasons Saturday, came through with victories to start the year on the credit side. Boston College, in a night game at Alumni Field Friday night, pinned a 20-6 defeat on St. Joseph's for its second straight win, while Northeastern found itself on the short end of a 15-6 score at New Hampshire Saturday. It was the Huskies' second loss.

Harvard at Chicago

The Crimson, with its five sophomores making the customary first-game mistakes, lumbered to a 20-0 win over Bates. Next Saturday, Harvard trips out to Chicago. Tufts probably had the most satisfying day last Saturday when it overcame a highly favored Middlebury eleven, scoring late in the game to win 13-2. This week sees the Jumbos meeting Amherst on the Lord Jeff's home grounds, and it would be another upset if Tufts should win.

Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University was in good humor today, following the Terriers' 19-7 victory over Franklin and Marshall. Despite the fact that the Terriers did not pull the game out of the fire until the final minutes of play, when they scored two touchdowns, Pat announced himself pleased with the result. Boston University will be the only team to play at home this Saturday, meeting a strong Western Reserve team at Fenway Park. The Red Cats lost their first game in 14 starts over the week end, when they bowed to Ohio University 14-12.

Pass Defense

Coach Frank Leahy of Boston College planned to stress pass defense this week in preparation for the Eagles' game with Florida at Fenway Park Thursday. All the statistics favored the local team in the game with St. Joseph's last week, but the visitors put up a better game than the score indicates. Leahy, himself, was pleased that St. Joseph's showed up as well as they did, for "they probably took some of the wind out of B. C.'s sails," he said.

The twice-defeated Huskies run up against another problem Saturday when they tackle Bates at Lewiston. The Bobcats provided the Crimson with a first-rate opening game test, exhibiting a defense that was fully able to cope with Harvard's running attack at times, and an offense that saw the Maine boys reach the 20-yard line three times, and the four-yard line once. With only a few minor injuries suffered by his team, Coach Jimmy Dunn must now prepare his Huskies for battle with a team that looked good against the Crimson.

Shifts

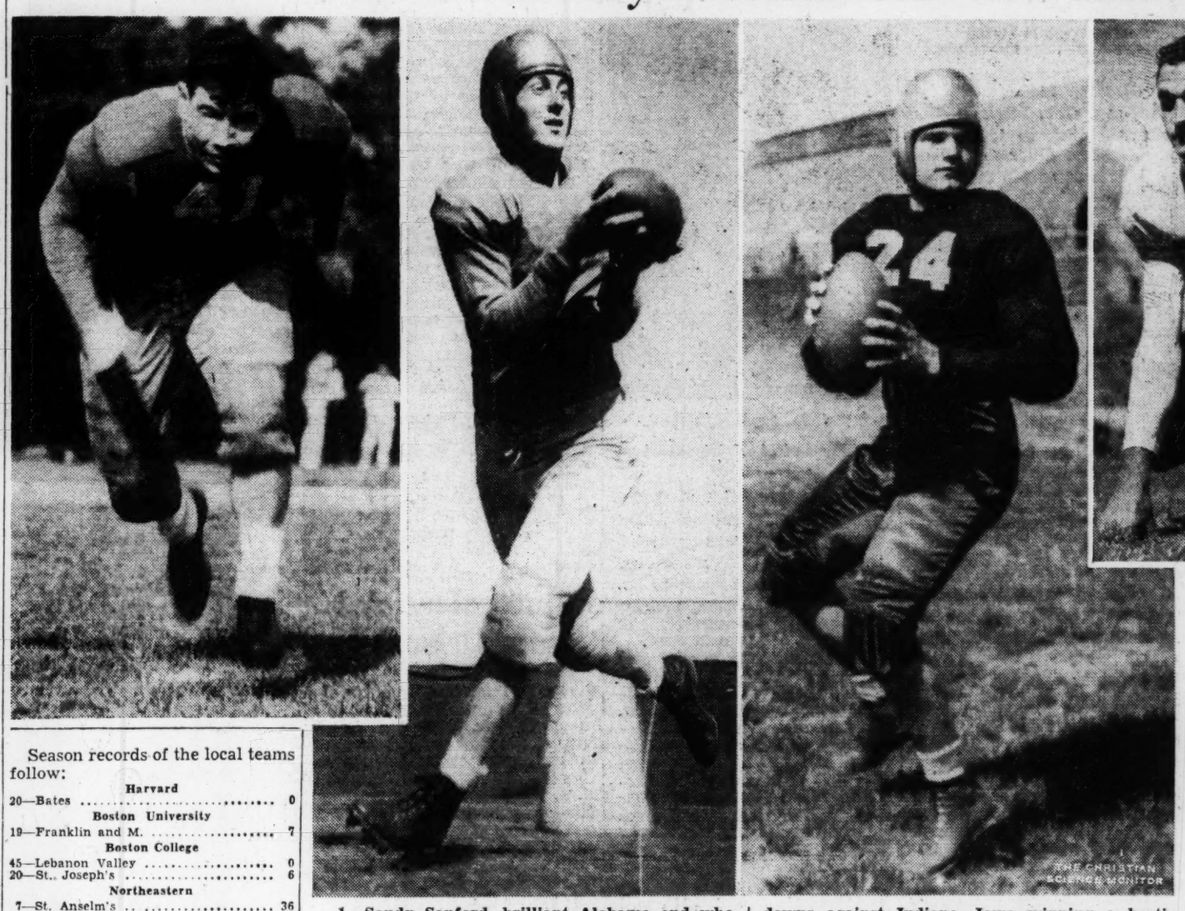
Harvard, incidentally, plans a few shifts as preparations begin to get under way for Chicago. Capt. Torbie Macdonald, whose only action against Bates was to call the toss of the coin, may return today to his left halfback post. His appearance against the Maroons is a certainty. Vern Miller may be replaced at left tackle by Sophomore Pete Elser, and Bart Kelly may get the first-string right end assignment from Jim Devine.

Boston University's practice this week will also see changes in the first-string line-up. Walter Williams, the Brookline boy whose passing helped the Terriers to 199 yards through the air, will probably get the fullback assignment, while Charlie Thomas, who scored two touchdowns—one by catching a 37-yard pass and running 20 yards over the goal line, and the other by virtue of a pass interception and a weaving 47-yard runback, may be given a halfback position.

Manly Happy

Lew Manly over at Tufts was more than happy with the way the Jumbos showed up against Middlebury. Already, with just one victory, Tufts is enjoying a better record than it had at the conclusion of last year's games. Condition of the players had an important effect on the Tufts victory, for nearly everyone went the full distance. The Jumbo team this year is good, but its reserves do not measure up. This week Manly plans to develop his reserves, for he feels they will be needed against Amherst, which was barely nosed out by Brown Saturday, 20-12. Last year the Lord Jeffs ran away with the game, winning 34-7.

Few of Saturday's Football Stars of Nation



1—Sandy Sanford, brilliant Alabama end who contributed to the victory over Fordham, Saturday, with a point after touchdown. 2—Capt. Erwin Prasse, Iowa end, who combined with Nile Kinnick (2) forward passing back, for three touchdowns against Indiana, Iowa winning a hectic game 32-29. 4—Ken Kavanaugh, Louisiana State University end, who personally scored four touchdowns to wreck the hopes of New England's Holy Cross eleven, the final score being 26 to 7.

Season records of the local teams follow:

Harvard

20—Bates 0

Boston University

19—Franklin and M. 7

Boston College

45—Lebanon Valley 0
20—St. Joseph's 6

Northeastern

7—St. Anselm's 36
6—New Hampshire 15

Tufts

13—Middlebury 2

Dick Harlow Satisfied With Showing of Eleven

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those who wrap their football interests in and around the doings of the John Harvards were hesitant of prospects immediately following the ragged showing against Bates Saturday; but they soon revived when the gridiron scores of the nation began to roll in showing embarassing reverses and surprises in great numbers.

The Crimson looked to be a long way from being ready for much in the way of competition. And yet, glancing over the list of Harvard opponents for the season, there is no cause for any more undue alarm than forecasted earlier in the season. Penn. the most formidable foe, eked out a 6-0 triumph over a better-than-average Lafayette eleven. Yale made use of breaks to top Columbia 10-7, Dartmouth faltered early against Hampden-Sydney, coming back in the second half 34-6, Army edged Center, 9-6 and Princeton defeated Williams, 26-6.

These are the rough spots on the Crimson schedule and the Harvard 20-0 score over Bates Saturday was at least consoling enough to be comparable. As the Crimson played, Saturday, it looked very much as if Dick Harlow would have to await the November games before achieving the smoothness, experience, and precision he loves.

The most important rebuttal to the disappointment of those who hold Harvard interests dear was the attitude of Harlow. He was in no way discouraged. True, he did not chuckle with the confidence of a national championship team; but he sincerely expressed satisfaction with the first-game results.

There were mistakes and omissions of assignment as great as those of the Cincinnati Reds in the World Series, but one and all can be corrected with time and experience. The blocking was poorly timed and ineffectual for the most part. The choice of plays was severely criticized particularly, with Bates obviously packing the defense against Harvard's running attack, the Crimson threw only three passes in the entire game. The criticism was too early, however, for Harlow had given orders to withhold the passes and develop along the ground.

The sophomores collectively did well under first-game pressure, and that pressure, incidentally, was testing in that Bates proved to be a fairly good defensive unit and definitely unwilling to collapse generally at anytime. The one disappointment, of whom probably too much was expected by the watchers, was Vern Miller, huge 250-pound sophomore tackle. He used his weight ineffectively and failed to react laterally. He will improve but he probably has lost first-string rating for a time at least.

Fran Lee and Charley Spreyer showed great promise in the backfield and Loren MacKinney earned wholesome praise at end. Charley Ayres, another sophomore in the starting line-up, will do nicely. Tom Healey and Ernie Sargeant were the line standouts and while Bill Coleman hardly equaled the play of the graduated Cliff Wilson, he, too, will come along. Joe Gardella was the best back for Harvard, in the absence of Capt. Torbie Macdonald.

There is little need to go into great detail on the first-game results. The mistakes are recorded in the Harvard movie laboratory and every player will see and learn his mistakes over and over again this week. Constant drilling, beginning this afternoon, will iron out much of the ragged play and the team will be decidedly better out at Chicago against the Maroons this Saturday.

Coach Dick Harlow has plans for the future and may execute some of them this afternoon with some surprising shifts.

Lepine Named To Coach Canadiens

MONTREAL, Oct. 9 (CP)—The Star said Saturday that Pete Lepine, for many years poke-checking mainstay of Montreal Canadiens, will coach the National Hockey League team during the 1939-40 season.

"After a short conference between Jules Dugal (manager) and Ernie Savard (president), Pete was selected and while a few details have to be ironed out, he will accept the post," the Star said.

If Lepine becomes coach he will succeed Albert (Babe) Seibert, veteran defenceman. Lepine was playing manager last year of New Haven, Canadiens' farm team in the International American League.

Division of 'Spoils'

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9 (AP)—The $5,614.26 each of the New York Yankees won as the winners' individual share of the World Series playing pool fell only $168.50 short of equaling the all-time high for players shares in a four-game series.

The record of $5,782.76 was set last year as the Yankees took four-straight from the Chicago Cubs. Players share only in receipts of the first four games.

Each of the losing Cincinnati Reds received $4,282.58 compared to the four-game series record of $4,674.87 which each Cub received last year as "consolation" for the same kind of four straight drubbings the Reds took.

In 1938 there was no sale of radio rights such as that which added $60,000 to the players pool this series.

The all-time record winning player's share was $6,544.76, by the Detroit American League club in 1935, when the series went six games.

The players pool this series was $440,117.84, the third highest in history. The largest pool was $460,002.66 in 1936, when the Yankees played the New York Giants six games.

Other Shares

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9 (AP)—In addition to the World Series player pool of $440,117.84, from which each member of the Yankees got a full share of $5,614.26 and each of the Cincinnati Reds a full share of $4,282.58, the second, third and fourth-place clubs in the American and National Leagues will receive the following shares:

Second Place (St. Louis Cardinals and Boston Red Sox): $33,008.84 each.
Third place (Brooklyn Dodgers and Cleveland Indians): $22,005.89 each.
Fourth place (Chicago Cubs and Chicago White Sox): $11,002.95.

Australian Pair Wins Doubles In Pacific Tourney

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 9 (AP)—John Bromwich and Adrian Quist, world champion doubles team from Australia, had little trouble defeating their fellow countrymen, Harry Hopman, non-playing captain of the Australian Davis Cup team, and Jack Crawford, 6—0, 6—0, 6—4, in the finals of the men's doubles at the 50th Pacific Coast championship yesterday.

The women's doubles championship was won by the English Wightman Cup team of Nina Brown and Freda James Hammersley who defeated Pauline Betz, national indoor woman's singles champion, and Jane Stanton, both of Los Angeles.

Finals in only eight of the 13 events were scheduled titles in men's singles, women's singles, junior boys' singles, mixed doubles, and junior girls' singles will be decided today.

Riggs vs. Kovacs

In the men's singles, Robert Riggs, Chicago, advanced to the final round when he defeated Bromwich, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3, while Frank Kovacs, Oakland, reached the same round, winning over Franjo Puncec, Yugoslavia, 12—10, 6—3, 8—6.

Sarah P. Fabyan, Boston, advanced to the women's singles finals by defeating Mary Hardwick, England, 8—6, 6—2. She will be pitted against Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco.

In a semifinal mixed doubles match, Helen Wills Moody, San Francisco, and Harry Hopman defeated Valerie Scott, England, and Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles, 4—6, 6—1, 9—7.

Edmund Serrano, St. Louis, Mo., annexed the veterans' singles title, winning over Herbert Vind, San Francisco, 7—5, 6—0.

Danowski to Cuff Battery Passes Giants to Victory

National Pro Football League

Western Division

Club	W	L	T	Pts For	Pts Agst
Detroit	3	0	0	65	23
Green Bay	3	1	0	86	73
Chicago Bears	3	1	0	113	63
Cleveland	1	3	0	81	112
Chicago Cardinals	1	4	0	56	79

Eastern Division

New York	2	0	1	27	10
Washington	2	0	1	48	18
Brooklyn	2	2	1	55	87
Philadelphia	0	2	1	3	20
Pittsburgh	0	4	0	14	68

Results Oct. 8

Washington 41, Brooklyn 13.
Green Bay 27, Chicago Cardinals 20.
Chicago Bears 35, Cleveland 21.
New York 14, Pittsburgh 7.

Games This Week

Sunday—Pittsburgh at Washington; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago Cardinals at Chicago Bears; Cleveland at Detroit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—The veteran passing battery of Eddie Danowski and Ward Cuff is operating at the same old stand—as pitcher and catcher for the New York Giants, champions of the National Pro Football League.

This twosome, which had much to do with the Giants' title march last fall, demonstrated again yesterday just how they do it as the Giants cut down the Pittsburgh Pirates, 14 to 7. Cuff scored all the points for the New Yorkers, taking two passes from Danowski for the touchdowns and place-kicking both extra points.

Fourth Loss

The Pirates, playing their first game under Walter Kiesling, successor to Coach Johnny Blood, marched 69 yards to the game's first touchdown in the second period. The final gun found them nearing the Giant goal again. It was the fourth straight loss for Pittsburgh, only team in the league which has nethier won nor tied a game.

This game and the other three played Sunday, came out as expected, bringing no clarification of the Eastern or Western Division races.

Washington's Redskins kept pace with the Giants atop the Eastern group with a crushing 41-13 triumph over Brooklyn, and Green Bay and the Chicago Bears stayed on the heels of the Detroit Lions in the West.

The Redskins, gaining 430 yards on the ground and in the air, raced through the Dodgers for 20 points in the final quarter and were always at least seven points ahead. The Redskins and Giants now have two victories and a tie each.

Bears Win

In the West the Bears romped over Cleveland, 35 to 21, and Green Bay defeated the Chicago Cards, 27 to 20. The Packers ran up 21 points before the Cards found them vulnerable in the air. Then in the last period Bill Smith, Chicago end, took two touchdown passes and Marshall Goldberg scored the other on a short pass. But one Cardinal aerial backfired. Don Hutson, Packer end, intercepted it and returned it to the Cards' six. The decisive score soon followed.

Cleveland got away to a flying start on the Bears, scoring 14 points in the first period. But the Bears began to roll in the next period, amassing 35 points in that and the third period to win easily. Detroit, undefeated and untied in three games, was idle, leaving both the Bears and Packers trailing by a half game.

Nothingest Series

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 9 (AP)—In many ways this World Series was one of the nothingest in history.

Records set or equalled were virtually all negative.

The New York Yankees made records by not using a single pinch-hitter and by committing only two errors.

In the entire series there were only 15 bases on balls, compared with the previous record of 17 for a four-game series in the 1927 and 1938 classics.

There was just one base stolen in the series, bettering the earlier low of two in the 1927 and 1932 series.

The two defeats charged against Bucky Walters equalled another mark as did the performances of Wally Berger and Lonnie Frey in playing throughout the series without a hit.

Utah topped the Mountain Big Seven in football competition last year with four victories and two tie games, scoring 113 points and holding opponents to a total of seven.

Early Ambition Is Realized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Back in 1930, a lanky, 12-year-old youngster huddled proudly but inconspicuously on the end of the Columbia players' bench in Baker Field as he watched big brother run out ahead of the Light Blue squad on the day the Lions played Cornell.

That was Lou Little's first year of coaching on Morningside Heights and the Lions were having their troulbes. Three early games had been won, but Dartmouth had defeated Columbia at Hanover and the Lions had barely squeaked by little Williams, by 3 to 0. They came out against Cornell rated with only an outside chance to win.

Watched Brother's Team

But with Ralph Hewitt leading the way, Columbia turned in an inspired performance that afternoon to defeat the Big Red by 10 to 7. Wide-eyed, the kid on the bench watched everything from his close-up vantage point. It was his first college game.

"That's the kind of a team I want to play football with when I grow up," he told his brother after the game.

The kid was Les Stanczyk; the big brother Capt. Joe Stanczyk, Columbia '31. As the Lions head for the toughest October schedule they've ever played, with Army and Princeton coming in order after last Saturday's game with Yale, Les Stanczyk is the top, triple-threat hope of the Lions for victory. Weighing 185 pounds, standing 6ft. 1½in., he's the little brother no longer. For two seasons, he played at Admiral Farragut School in New Jersey. Then he came to Columbia.

Luckman Successor

"He's the best running back on the squad by far," admitted Lou Little last fall. "If he can learn to pass, he'll be a great successor to Sid Luckman next fall."

During the spring, Stanczyk worked day after day with Little, Luckman, and Backfield Coach Cliff Battles, learning to pass. On vacation, he took a ball with him and spent two or three hours every day passing to whomever he could draft to provide a moving target. He spent hours kicking, as well. He came back to camp on Sept. 11 a vastly improved threat in his passing and kicking, and still a great runner.

Rare Combination

Stanczyk looks like the Lions' leading threat, the rare combination of a breakaway runner with terrific power.

That's why the kid of 10 years ago, who sat huddled on the Columbia bench watching his big brother perform, is one of the reasons for an absence of early-season gloom on Morningside Heights despite the loss by graduation of eight regulars, among whom was Sid Luckman. They're saying in Baker Field that "everything may be all right if Stanczyk holds up."

Events

Tuesday, Oct. 10

Women's Golf Association open mixed foursome golf tournament at Weston.

Thursday, Oct. 12

Boston College vs. Florida at Fenway Park. (Football.)
Newton Archers annual championship at Newton Centre Playground.

Saturday, Oct. 14

Boston University vs. Western Reserve at Fenway Park. (Football.)
New England Foods Exposition at Boston Garden.

Sunday, Oct. 15

New England Foods Exposition at Boston Garden.

The Auburn football team boasts 11 musicians.

Saturday's Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Sandy Sanford, Alabama—Placekicked extra point which gave Southern team heard fought 7-6 victory over Fordham.

Forest Evashevski, Michigan—Scored two touchdowns in Michigan's 26-13 triumph over Michigan State.

Ken Kavanaugh, L. S. U.—Scored all four touchdowns as Tigers upset Holy Cross, 26-7.

Jim (Sweet) Lalanne, North Carolina—Crossed goal line twice to pace team to 13-6 victory over Virginia Tech.

Dick Cassiano, Pitt—Scored once on smart 38-yard jaunt and made frequent other gains as Pitt blanked West Virginia, 20-0.

Beryl Clark, Oklahoma—His fine punting helped nullify fine running of Northwestern's Bill De Correvont as Oklahoma won, 23-0.

Dick McGowen, Auburn—His team lost, 12-0, but his punting kept Tulane from getting into scoring position more often.

Ermal Allen, Kentucky—Spark-plug in attack that beat Vanderbilt, 21-0.

Nile Kinnick and Erwin Prasse, Iowa—This combination clicked for three touchdowns via the air as Indiana fell in a thriller 32-29.

Jay Graybeal, Oregon—scored all the points—touchdown, field goal and point after touchdown—as Stanford was defeated, 10-0.

Jack Robinson and Kenny Washington, U. C. L. A.—Made possible the Uclan's 14-7 win over Washington.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Harry Hopman, Australia, eliminated Don Budge, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1, in quarter-finals of Pacific Coast tennis tournament.

Five Years Ago

Commissioner Landis fined Umpire Bill Klem $50 for using profane language to Goose Goslin, Detroit outfielder; also fined Bill Delancey, Cardinal Catcher, $50 for abusive verbal attack on Umpire Brick Owens in fifth game of World Series.

Eagles' Training Date

MONTREAL, Oct. 9 (AP)—The New Haven (Conn.) Eagles, farm team of the Montreal Canadiens in the International-American Hockey League, have been ordered to report here Oct. 16 for training. The Canadiens will start training here for their National League campaign the same day.

National Football Scramble Muddled by Surprise Scores

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—The hunt for a national football champion, ordinarily just getting under way at this stage of the season, has reached a state of confusion comparable only with a National League fan's explanation of the World Series.

On a basis of last Saturday's disturbing results, the best choice for the 1939 champion seems to be somewhere in the South, but even there strength seems to be so well distributed anything may happen before the end of November.

Such highly touted outfits as Minnesota, Northwestern, Fordham, and Holy Cross were thoroughly and unexpectedly beaten; Army, Navy and Notre Dame had narrow escapes.

Among those that have displayed real strength are Pitt and Cornell, in the East; Iowa, Ohio State, Nebraska and Oklahoma, in the Midwest; Texas and Texas Aggies. in the Southwest; Utah, in the Rocky Mountains, and U. C. L. A., Southern California and possibly Oregon, on the West Coast.

Southern Power

The South, however, offers Duke, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Mississippi State as candidates for top ranking with a half dozen or so others that may emerge. This week's intersectional program, however, may eliminate some of them.

Briefly, here's the situation now:

East: Pitt, which followed its triumph over Washington with a 20-0 win over its old rival, West Virginia, shapes up as an outstanding forward-passing outfit. The Panthers will entertain Duke, which went to town, 37-0, against crippled Colgate, next Saturday, and the game should settle titular aspirations of one or the other. Cornell, in walloping Syracuse, 19-6, in its opener, looked a trifle too strong for its "Ivy League" rivals. The Ithacans play Princeton Saturday.

Possible eastern contenders include Boston College, which meets Florida Thursday; Georgetown, which meets Syracuse, and Carnegie Tech and Villanova.

Yale vs. Penn

Yale, which tossed a mild surprise into the old-guard ranks by whipping Columbia, 10-7, tackles Penn, 6-0 winner over Lafayette, but the Lions face Army, which barely eked out a 9-6 win over little Center.

Fordham, brought up short 7-6 by Alabama when the Crimson Tide came up with a better line and a well-balanced attack, heads an eastern invasion of the South, playing Tulane at New Orleans. Holy Cross, swamped 26-7 by Louisiana State, meets Georgia, 20-0 victim of Furman in a Friday surprise. New York University tests North Carolina's Tarheels at Chapel Hill.

South: Virginia Tech gave North Carolina its best scrap so far, but went down, 13-6, leaving the Tar Heels at the head of the Southern Conference parade with three victories. Clemson, V. M. I. and Richmond joined Duke in a second-place tie by marking up their first conference victories. Clemson's Tigers trimed North Carolina State, 25-6; V. M. I. bested Davidson, 2-0, and Richmond defeated Washington and Lee, 7-0.

Mississippi vs. Auburn

Mississippi State, backed by two major victories, including Saturday's 14-0 win over Florida, faces Auburn, beaten 12-0 by Tulane, in this week's only Southeastern Conference game. Louisiana State, beaten by Mississippi in its opener, plays Rice om the Southwest Conference and can enhance its prestige considerably by winning as easily as it did against Holy Cross.

Midwest: The defeats of Minnesota and Northwestern have left Ohio State, Michigan and Iowa in the Big Ten forefront. Dr. Eddie Anderson's Hawkeyes outlasted Indiana, 32-29, in the opening Conference game that left spectators and players gasping. But Iowa runs right into Michigan, 26-13 winner over Michigan State in its opener. Ohio State, which deflated Missouri, 19-0, gets Northwestern on the rebound. Minnesota and Purdue clash in a consolation game, while Illinois plays Southern California at Los Angeles, and Chicago meets Harvard in intersectional games.

Notre Dame, the great independent, has had two close ones, beating Georgia Tech, 17-14, after a 3-0 win over Purdue. Southern Methodist, next in line for the Irish, hasn't shown much yet.

Big Six Affairs

In the Big Six, the sturdy Nebraska line doesn't figure to have much trouble against Iowa State, beaten 14-0 by Kansas, unless there's a reaction after that Minnesota triumph. Oklahoma has an engagement with Texas at Dallas which should put the winner right in the thick of the national title fight. The Longhorns continued their rise last Saturday with a 17-7 triumph over Wisconsin.

Southwest: Last year's champion, Texas Christian, is at the bottom of the heap, while Texas and Texas A. and M. share top ranking as a result of intersectional triumphs. The Aggies beat Santa Clara, 7-3, Friday. Arkansas bounced back from a non-Conference defeat to take T. C. U., 14-13, and continues its Conference campaign against Baylor, 13-0 winner over Oklahoma Aggies. Texas A. and M. meets Villanova at Tyler Saturday, while the Christians meet Temple at Philadelphia.

Pacific Coast

Pacific Coast: It's Southern California and U. C. L. A. again in the Coast Conference since the Trojans recovered from their tie with Oregon to swamp Washington State, 27-0; the Uclans conquered Washington, 14-7. Oregon beat Stanford, 10-0, to keep pace. No severe tests are in sight this week, although California, beaten 7-3 after a severe scrap by St. Mary's, may be tough for Oregon.

The big far western "independents" play Sunday, St. Mary's facing Loyola of Los Angeles and Santa Clara meeting San Francisco.

Rocky Mountain: Utah's 60-0 win over a weak Wyoming team didn't prove much except that the Indians have a better team than the others have shown. Brigham Young barely beat Colorado State, 13-12, and doesn't figure to give Utah a real tussle this week.

Dengis Wins

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—Pat Dengis of Baltimore won the 15th annual Portchester Marathon Saturday for the fourth time and the third in a row. He covered the 26-mile course in 2h. 45m. 2s.

Two hundred yards behind was Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., who ran on almost even terms with Dengis for the last 15 miles. His time was 2h. 45m. 49s. Third place in the field of 56 went to John Kelley of Boston in 2h. 53m. 3s.

Other leaders were Mel Porter, Millrose A. A., New York, 2h. 58m. 4s., and Paul Donato, Boston, 2h. 58m. 20s.

Hockey School Opens

WINNIPEG, Oct. 9 (CP)—Lester Patrick of New York Rangers' hockey organization arrived in Winnipeg Saturday to prepare for opening of the club's amateur hockey school today.

Members of the National League club report Oct. 12 and their farm team, Philadelphia Ramblers, report Oct. 16. New York Rovers, Patrick's amateur club, report Oct. 22.

Canadian Football

TORONTO (CP) — Canadian football results on Oct. 7:

Interprovincial Union

Montreal 2, Toronto Argos 7.
Hamilton 4, Ottawa 32.

Senior Intercollegiate

McGill 6, Toronto 19.
Queen's University 17, University of Western Ontario 32.

Gloria Callen, Women's Swimming Association long-distance star, is only 15 years old.

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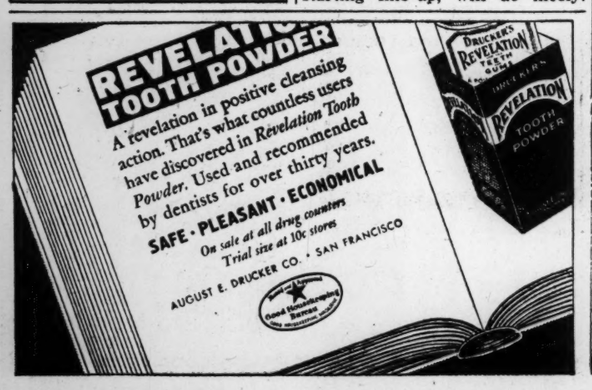
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Yankees Monopoly Subdues Hopes of National League—Bruins Continue New Fame

McCarthy Team Disposes Of Reds in Four Straight

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio., Oct. 9—Another great Yankee team had broken up and scattered today, following yesterday's 7-4 finale against the Reds here, but its memory lingers on. For the fourth time in as many years, Joe McCarthy's team rose up out of the East and swept all challengers before them. Again the opposition offered practically no resistance whatever. The Cincinnati threat this time was no more impressive than that of the Cubs a year ago. The Yankee monopoly looms more powerful than ever.

In the last 30 world series starts the Yankees have won 28 times. After dropping the fourth game of the 1937 affair with the Giants, the Champs have turned around and captured nine straight without defeat. Their margin over the Reds was so pronounced even the most partisan National Leaguer admits that this business may go on indefinitely. While the Yanks swept four in a row, they took the first two in a batting slump. What they would have done with their offense clicking, nobody can tell. Perhaps it is just as well for McKechnie that it wasn't.

A Stronger Team

This Yankee outfit may or may not be the greatest of all time. One point is certain, however. The 1939 club is stronger than the one McCarthy began his string with back in 1936. It is tighter defensively and possesses far more speed. The bats of Gehrig and Lazzeri are missing, but Keller and Gordon have arrived. The right side of the team, from infield to outfield, is more capable of shutting off opposing rallies. Gordon and Dahlgren played great fielding games in this series. Keller proved he is a fine outfielder along with his hitting.

Keller, of course, proved more than a fine outfielder. He signaled Joe Di Maggio to look to his laurels. Before many more seasons have rolled past, young Charley may pass the great Di Mag as the No. 1 player in the American League. Charley was that good against the Reds. In the four series contests, the new right-fielder hit three homers and batted across six Yankee runs. While Di Maggio's four-bagger was the longest smash, Charley's .433 average was easily the best for the winners.

Fielding Gem

The fielding gem of the series was contributed by Harry Craft of the Reds, who robbed Dickey of a home run in the third game. Craft, however, was a complete bust at the plate, getting only one safety in 11 tries. Berger and Frey went through all four contests without making a hit. Frey, who many thought would be the star of the series, formed the unpleasant habit of taking third strikes with the bat on his shoulder.

Reviewing the series, game by game, Red Ruffing's pitching and Cincinnati's slack outfielding stood out in No. 1. The Reds were in it until the last of the ninth, with big Paul Derringer putting up a stubborn front against the famed Yankee attack. Had McKechnie squeezed this one out of the wreckage, all critics admit that the classic would have gone to six or seven engagements. Three Yankee double plays, featuring Gordon and Crosetti broke the collective hearts of the Reds in that No. 1.

Pearson's Pitching

The second encounter at New York was marked by Monte Pearson's brilliant two-hit pitching. For the first 7½ innings he turned back the opposition without a base knock. For support, Monte had the unexpected slugging of Babe Dahlgren, the young man who took Lou Gehrig's place in the Yankee powerhouse. In the third contest, McCarthy's long-range guns went into action for the first time. Charley Keller hit two balls into the bleachers, driving across four runs. Dickey also penetrated the sun seats. Di Maggio pounded a long one high over the brick wall in the center. On five hits the American Leaguers produced seven runs. The Reds made 10 hits, all singles, and scored only three times.

For a while in the fourth and deciding game there was a threat to the Yankee monopoly. But the jittery Reds, anxious to make plays before they had their hands on the ball, kicked away their last chance to uphold the dim prestige of the older circuit. If Frey and Myers could have made a simple double play in the ninth inning, the series would have extended to five contests, at least. With another chance staring them in the face, the Yanks turned on their speed and burst the Reds wide open. Goodman, Myers and Lombardi are criticized for costly errors in that final desperate stand, but credit belongs with the durable McCarthy men for forcing the issue. It happens every time. You give them an opening and they'll jump through it.

McKechnie tried Derringer and Walters alone, and they failed. Then he tried them together. The stunt almost worked, but in the end the catlike Yanks ran the bewildered Reds right out of Crosley Field.

Some 400 writers from all corners of the United States and Canada congratulate Tom Swope of the Cincinnati Post for his excellent handling of Press accommodations. For the first time in many October affairs, the scribes actually had elbow room to burn in the press box. Dining and wire arrangements at the Hotel Netherland-Plaza were also flawless. Swope and his assistants have set a high standard for World Series of the future.

Said Manager Fred Haney of the St. Louis Browns:

"If somebody put up a big enough purse every time the Yankees played, they'd win the pennant by July 4." If any of the Reds heard him they must believe it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Baseball wild Cincinnati, including both fans and players, were left stunned by the slugging power of the Yankees. The Queen City had heard much about this crushing offense, but had no idea it was so tremendous.

All through the series the Reds moaned about John Niggeling's butterfly ball in batting practice. "That guy's ready for the Yankees right now" said Wally Berger before the third game here.

♪ ♪ ♪

National Leaguers from other cities at various times contended that the Reds, like the Giants and Cubs before them, folded up the minute the Yankees walked out on the field. However, this observer believes that the McKechniemen hustled every minute of each contest. If Berger looked terrible in that first game and Lombardi resembled an armored tank going after fouls behind the plate, it was only because they lacked the class emphasized by their American League rivals.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some day a smart National League manager will keep his players in the club house while the Yankees are taking batting practice before these world series struggles. There is no doubt that the pre-game slugging of the McCarthymen has an effect on the morale of the opposition.

♪ ♪ ♪

The "Forgotten" men of the series were Lou Gehrig and Tommy Henrich, each of whom played through the entire 1938 affair against the Cubs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Somebody asked Casey Stengel if he didn't think there were plenty of chances to question McKechnie's strategy. The Manager of the Boston Bees thought a minute, rubbing his chin, and then answered: "Well, it won the pennant for him, didn't it?"

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the seldom-mentioned features of the series was the defensive play of the rival first basemen. Babe Dahlgren and Frank McCormick outdid themselves picking low throws out of the dirt.

♪ ♪ ♪

As far as the Yankees are concerned, there is no such a thing as a park with deep fences. When the Champs are at the plate all barriers appear short.

He Wants a Law

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—A woman sitting next to Clem Costigan, a Bloomington, Ill., insurance man, at the Northwestern-Oklahoma football game, bothered him no end because she tuned in a portable radio, relying on the announcer to tell her what was going on before her eyes.

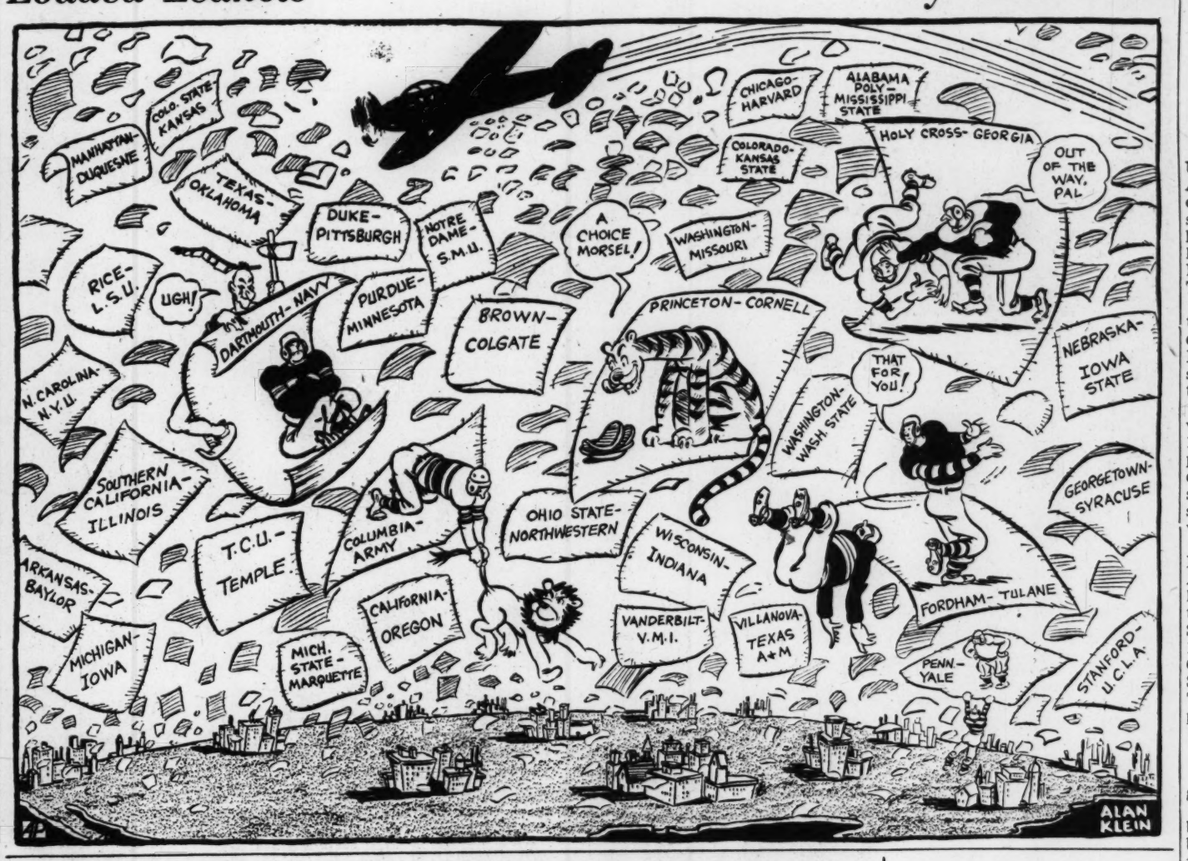
After the game Costigan registered a protest at the Evanston police station, but was told there was no law against football fans carrying portable radios.

The officers, grinning, suggested he might wear earmuffs. Costigan said he had worn 'em, through nearly the whole game, but they were too hot!

Padres Purchased

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—M. L. Clark of San Diego, retired Oklahoma City automobile dealer, purchased the San Diego Padres of the Pacific Coast Baseball League today from the H. W. Lane estate for $92,500. He said he would keep Cedric Durst as manager.

Loaded Leaflets — *By Alan Klein*



College Football

Results Oct. 7

East

B. U. 19, Franklin & Marshall 7.
Bowdoin 19, Mass. State 14.
Brown 20 Amherst 14.
Colby 26, Lowell Tech. 0.
Dartmouth 34, Hampden Sydney 6.
Harvard 20, Bates 0.
Louisiana State 26, Holy Cross 7.
Maine 14, Rhode Island State 0.
New Hampshire 15, Northeastern 6.
New Britain T. 39, Arnold 0.
New York Aggies 13, Wagner 0.
Norwich 9, American International 6.
Tufts 13, Middlebury 2.
Vermont 12, St. Lawrence 0.
Wesleyan 9, Conn. State 6.
Worcester Tech 6, Coast Guard 0.
Yale 10, Columbia 7.
Alabama 7, Fordham 6.
Allegheny 13 Haverford 13.
Army 9, Center 6.
Carnegie Tech 6, Temple 0.
Case 20, Lehigh 13.
Catholic U. 34, Elon 0.
C. C. N. Y. 19, Buffalo 0.
Clarkson 24, Alfred 6.
Cornell 19, Syracuse 6.
Cortland 26, Lock Haven 7.
Dickson 22, Susquehanna 0.
Drexel 9, Hartwick 0.
Georgetown 25, Roanoke 0.
George Washington 19, Davis Elkins 0.
Glenville 30, Bethany 7.
Hobart 20, Kenyon 0.
Indiana T. 32, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Juniata 13 Thiel 6.
Mansfield T. 26, Edinboro T. 17.
Manhattan 6, St. Bonaventure 0.
Montclair 20, Hofstra 7.
Muhlenberg 7, Springfield 3.
Navy 14, Virginia 12.
New York U. 43, Penn. M. C. 0.
Penn 6, Lafayette 0.
Penn State 13, Bucknell 3.
Pittsburgh 20, West Virginia 0.
Princeton 26, Williams 6.
Rennsalaer Poly 25, Hamilton 7.
Rutgers 20 Wooster 0.
Shippensburg T. 7, Kutztown T. 6.
Slippery Rock 38, Millersville T. 0.
Staunton 43, Mercersburg Academy 0.
Swarthmore 13 Washington College 2.
Union 7, Trinity 7.
Upsala 19, Blue Ridge 0.
Ursinus 3, Delaware 0.
Westminster 19, California T. 0.

South

Campbell 13, E. Carolina T. 0.
Clemson 25, North Carolina State 6.
Concord 7, Potomac State 0.
Duke 37, Colgate 0.
East Tenn. T. 8, Cumberland 6.
Georgetown College 39, Rio Grande 0.
Glenville 30, Bethany 7.
Hardin Simmins 12, Texas Mines 0.
Kentucky 21, Vanderbilt 13.
Louisiana No. 30, Dillard 7.
Maryland 12, Western Maryland 0.
Miss. St. 14 Florida 0.
Morris Brown 20, Tuskegee 0.
Mossball 64, Salem 0.
North Carolina 13, Virginia Tech. 6.
Ole Miss. 41, Southwestern 0.
Randolph Macon 21, Guilford 6.
Rice 13, Centenary 0.
Richmond 7, Washington & Lee 0.
Shaw 27, St. Paul 6.
Southern Methodist 16, No. Texas T. 0.
Tennessee 40, Sewanee 0.
Tulane 12, Auburn 0.
V. M. I. 2, Davidson 0.
West Kentucky T. 20, Louisiana Tech. 7.
William & Mary 39, Apprentice 6.

West

Akron 13, Illinois Wesleyan 6.
Alma 35 Olivet 6.
Arkansas 14, Texas Christian 13.
Augustana 34, Huron 0.
Ball State 6, St. Joseph's 0.
Baylor 13, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Bowling Green 9, Wayne 0.
Butler 34, Indiana State 0.
Carleton 13, Beloit 6.
Chicago 12, Wabash 2.
Coe 33, Lawrence 2
Colorado Mines 32, Chadron 0.
Concordia 6, Macalester 6.
Detroit Tech 65, Ferris Inst. 0.
Duluth T. 7, St. Cloud T. 6.
Earlham 12, Franklin 0.
Hanover 10, Illinois Col. 7.
Hillsdale 8 Grand Rapids Jr. 6.
Hiram 21, Grove City 0.
Illinois S. N. 0, Ypsilanti 0.
Iowa 32, Indiana 29.
Kansas 14, Iowa State 0.
Kent State 19, Heidelberg 0.
Knox 19, Ripon 0.
Loras 13, Buena Vista 0.
Luther 15, Simpson 7.
Manchester 41, Central Normal 0.
Michigan 26, Michigan State 13.
Michigan Tech. 21, Northland 0.
Missouri S. M. 39, Arkansas S. C. 6.
Monmouth 14, Carthage 7.
Muskingum 14, Mt. Union 0.
Nebraska 6 Minnesota 0.
North Illinois T. 13, Elmhurst 0.
Notre Dame 17, Georgia Tech 14.
Oberlin 12, Rochester 0.
Ohio State 19, Missouri 0.
Ohio U. 14, Western Reserve 12.
Ohio Wesleyan 33, DePauw 6.
Oklahoma 23, Northwestern 0.
Slippery Rock 38, Millersville 0.
St. Benedict 12, Emporia S. T. 7.
St. Olaf 25, Hamline 13.
Stevens Point T. 19, Oshkosh T. 7.
Texas 17, Wisconsin 7.
Toledo 20, St. Mary's (Tex.) 12.
Trinity 34, McMurray 12.
Valparaiso 12, Capital 8.
Union 14 Rose Poly 0.
Washburn 26, Washington (St. Louis) 20.
Western T. 6, Miami 0.
Whitewater T. 19, Dubuque 0.
Winona T. 24, Stout Inst. 7.
Wittenberg 51, Otterbein 0.
Xavier 19, Tennessee Tech 0.

Far West

Brigham Young 13, Colorado State 12.
Idaho Normal 7, Whitworth 7.
New Mexico Aggies 26, Arizona State 13.
New Mexico Nor. 0, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Oregon 10, Stanford 0.
Oregon State 7, Idaho 6.
Pomona 0, Whittier 0.
Regis 9, Adams State 0.
St. Mary's 7, California 3.
So. California 27 Washington State 0.
U. C. L. A. 14, Washington 7.
Utah 60, Wyoming 0.
Utah State 16, Colorado 6.

Writers' President

CINCINNATI (AP)—Sid Mercer, veteran New York Journal-American writer, has been elected President of the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Tom Swope, Cincinnati Post, was named Vice President, and Ken Smith of the New York Daily Mirror, Secretary-Treasurer.

Babe Ruth and Joe Di Maggio have hit homers into the left field bleachers of the Yankee Stadium.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Covering World Series Has Drawbacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 9—The scene: The press dining room at the Hotel Netherland-Plaza. Seated around the table were Ray Schalk, one of the top-ranking catchers of major league history and until recently manager of the Indianapolis American Association club; Leo Miller, the Indianapolis owner; Bill Brandt, publicity director of the National League, under President Ford Frick; Clarence Rowland, general manager of the Chicago Cubs, and a touring baseball writer. The boys were still smarting from another Cincinnati defeat in the World Series and probably felt as little like talking as the Reds themselves did when they walked off the field.

After several minutes of silence, during which time they gave their orders to the waiter, the ambitious scribe rallied his courage and addressed the solemn gathering thusly: "Well gentlemen, will the National League ever get around to doing something about the Yankees?"

Well Organized

"Doesn't look like it to me," Schalk answered, shaking his head. "At least, not next year or the year after. That Yankee outfit is too well organized—the greatest organization the game has ever known, I would say."

"It's a great outfit all right," said Rowland, pulling apart a hard roll. "But it can be beaten by a club that won't shrink in horror every time you mention the name Yankees. These teams during the past four years were beaten before they ever walked out on the field. In the theatre they call it stage fright. You know what I call it."

"What makes the Yankees look so good for the future," put in Brandt, "is their reserve strength, both on the club at the present time and in the minors waiting for a call from Joe McCarthy. They have them almost 10 deep at every position. They're just standing in line hoping for that big chance."

Kansas City Pair

"That young keystone combination at Kansas City is better than McCarthy's present Crosetti-Gordon pair," Miller pointed out.

"Oh no," objected Schalk.

"I agree with Leo," Rowland went on. "I'll say the kids in the Association will outhit Crosetti and Gordon right now."

"Not for my money," said Schalk. "Those Kansas City kids may be coming along, but don't forget, they haven't looked at big league pitching yet. And until they do, you can't compare them with Frankie and Joe. Pass the salt." Schalk took a mouthful of roast beef and then continued. "That Gordon plays his position as well as any second baseman I ever saw. And sometimes he packs plenty of power at the plate."

"Maybe, but he can be pitched to," said Rowland.

Discouraged Reds

"I'll say one thing for Crosetti and Gordon," Brandt said, as he worked on a piece of turkey. "They did plenty to discourage the Reds in that first game at New York. Every time Bill McKechnie had what looked like a rally, those guys would come up with a double play. What a pair!"

"Charley Keller has been a sweet ball player in this series," pointed out the scribe.

"You said something there," replied Rowland and the other heads around the table nodded their approval. "He hits that ball to all fields and he hits it hard. He's fast and smart on those bases, and he's all right in the outfield, too. He moves over the ground as if he had skates on. You know what I mean, he does it without effort. In a year or two he'll be a bigger man in New York than Di Maggio. He'll take the play right away from Joe."

Weak In Outfield

"Those Yankee outfielders made the Reds look pretty bad," said Miller, studying a dish of raspberry ice the waiter had set in front of him.

"Say, that Cincinnati outfield is positively the worst I ever saw in a World Series," Rowland continued. Then, turning to the newspaperman added: "And you can quote me on that."

"Goodman is the only big leaguer out there," Miller said. "Craft looks as if he didn't care whether school kept or not."

Rowland laughed and leaned back in his chair. "Why that Craft couldn't hit me if I walked across the plate."

"Probably it isn't good taste to kick a team after it's down," said Miller, "but I'd like to have seen Ray here catching when Gordon came into the plate in that first game. Remember the play, when Berger threw Dahlgren's double into second base instead of third? Gordon might still have scored, but Schalk would have scattered him all over the ground while it was happening. All Lombardi did was step out of the way."

Throw Not High

"I know, but Frey's throw to the plate was high," Brandt pointed out.

"Not very," broke in Rowland. "I was sitting right down close to the field where I could see. Lombardi didn't have to reach very high. He should have planted himself right on top of that plate and let Gordon come in, if he dared."

At this point the newspaperman interrupted again: "All this is very interesting gentlemen, but aren't you going to give any credit to the boys who hit those Yankee homers and the other fellows who did the Yankee pitching?"

"We'll leave all that to you," grinned Schalk, as he and his pals rose to leave the table. "Excuse us, please. And don't forget to tip the waiter."

Oh well. Covering a World Series must have some drawbacks.

World Series Figures

By the Associated Press

The Standings

	W	L
New York (A. L.)	4	0
Cincinnati (N. L.)	0	4

First Game (at New York)

	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N. L.)	1	4	0
New York (A. L.)	2	6	0

Batteries—Derringer and Lombardi; Ruffing and Dickey. Attendance—58,541.

Second Game (at New York)

	R	H	E
Cincinnati (N. L.)	0	2	0
New York (A. L.)	4	9	0

Batteries—Walters and Lombardi, Hershberger; Pearson and Dickey. Attendance—59,791.

Third Game (at Cincinnati)

	R	H	E
New York (A. L.)	7	5	1
Cincinnati (N. L.)	3	10	0

Batteries—Gomez, Hadley and Dickey; Thompson, Grissom, Moore and Lombardi. Hershberger. Attendance—32,723.

Fourth Game (at Cincinnati)

	R	H	E
New York (A. L.)	7	7	1
Cincinnati (N. L.)	4	11	4

Batteries—Hildebrand Sundra Murphy and Dickey; Derringer, Walters and Lombardi. Attendance—32,794.

Fourth Game Attendance and Financial Figures

Attendance, 32,794; receipts, $150,243.82; players' pool, $76,624.35; Commissioner's share, $22,536.57; clubs' and leagues' share, $51,082.90.

Total Attendance and Financial Figures, Four Games

Attendance, 183,849; receipts, $745,329.09; players' pool, $380,117.84; Commissioner's share, $111,799.36; clubs' and league's share, $253,411.89.

Prolong Series

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox spotted the Cubs five runs and then defeated the National League leaders yesterday, 8 to 5, in 10 innings to prolong their city championship series for at least one more game.

The Cubs now have won three games and the White Sox two.

Harry Danning, Giant catcher, has a brother, Ike, who backstops for the Sacramento (Calif.) club.

World Series Box Score

Third Game

New York (A. L.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Crosetti, ss	4	1	0	2	2
Rolfe, 3b	4	1	1	2	2
Keller, rf	3	3	2	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Dickey, c	3	1	1	5	1
Selkirk, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	0	3	5
Dahlgren, 1b	4	0	0	3	2
Gomez, p	1	0	0	0	1
Hadley, p	3	0	0	1	1
Totals	32	7	5	27	13

Cincinnati (N. L.)

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Werber, 3b	4	1	1	3	2
Frey, 2b	4	0	0	2	0
Goodman, rf	5	1	3	2	0
McCormick, 1b	5	0	2	9	0
Lombardi, c	3	0	1	5	0
†Bordagaray	1	0	0	0	0
Hershberger, c	1	0	0	1	0
Craft, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Myers, ss	3	1	2	1	4
Thompson, p	1	0	1	0	0
Grissom, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Bonglovanni	1	0	0	0	0
Moore, p	1	1	0	0	2
Totals	36	3	10	27	10

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N. Y. (A. L.	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0—7
Cin. (N. L.)	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in—Keller 4, Lombardi, Werber, Goodman, DiMaggio 2, Dickey. Home runs—Keller 2, DiMaggio, Dickey. Sacrifice—Thompson. Double plays—Rolfe, Gordon and Dahlgren. Left on bases—New York (A. L.) 3; Cincinnati (N. L.) 11. Earned runs—New York (A. L.) 7; Cincinnati (N. L.) 3. First base on balls—Off Thompson 4 (Crosetti, Dickey, Keller, Selkirk); off Moore 1 (Selkirk); off Hadley 3 (Myers, Werber, Frey). Struck out—By Thompson 3 (DiMaggio, Gomez, Dahlgren); by Grissom 1 (Selkirk); by Gomez 1 (Craft); by Hadley 2 (Berger 2); by Moore 2 (Keller, Crosetti). Hits—Off Gomez, 3 in 1 inning; off Thompson, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Hadley 7 in 8 innings; off Grissom 0 in 1 1-3 innings; off Moore 0 in 3 innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Hadley (Lombardi). Wild pitch—Thompson. Winning pitcher—Hadley; losing pitcher—Thompson. Umpires—Summers (A. L.), p; Pinelli (N. L.), 1b; McGowan (A. L.), 2b; Reardon (N. L.), 3b. Time—2h. 1m.

*Batted for Grissom in 6th.
†Ran for Lombardi in 7th.

Fourth Game

New York (AL)

	AB	R	H	O	A
Crosetti, ss	4	1	0	2	3
Rolfe, 3b	4	0	0	1	3
Keller, rf	5	3	2	2	0
Di Maggio, cf	5	2	2	3	0
Dickey, c	5	1	1	10	0
Selkirk, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	1	0	3
Dahlgren, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
Hildebrand, p	0	0	0	0	0
Sundra, p	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, p	2	0	0	0	3
Totals	38	7	7	30	12

Cincinnati (NL)

	AB	R	H	O	A
Werber, 3b	5	0	2	0	1
Frey, 2b	5	0	0	3	4
Goodman, rf	5	1	2	3	1
McCormick, 1b	4	1	2	7	1
Lombardi, c	5	0	1	5	0
Craft, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Simmons, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Berger, lf-cf	5	0	0	4	0
Myers, ss	3	1	1	4	1
Derringer, p	2	0	1	1	0
*Hershberger	1	0	0	0	0
Walters, p	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	4	11	30	8

*Batted for Derringer in 7th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
New York (AL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2		3—7
Cincinnati (NL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0		0—4

Errors—Rolfe, Myers 2, Goodman, Lombardi. Runs batted in—Keller, Dickey 2, Berger, Hershberger, Werber, Lombardi, Gordon, Di Maggio. Two base hits—McCormick, Selkirk, Simmons, Goodman. Three base hit—Myers. Home runs—Keller, Dickey. Sacrifices—McCormick, Rolfe. Left on bases—New York (A. L.) 5, Cincinnati (N. L.) 9. Earned runs—New York (A. L.) 3, Cincinnati (N. L.) 1. Bases on balls—Off Derringer 2 (Sundra, Selkirk), off Sundra 1 (Myers) off Walters 1 (Crosetti). Struck out—By Hildebrand 3 (Craft, Myers, Frey) by Sundra 2 (Frey, Lombardi). By Derringer 2 (Dahlgren, Hildebrand) by Murphy 3 (Frey, Myers), Walter 1 (Murphy). Hits off Hildebrand 2 in 4 innings; Sundra 4 in 2 2-3; Murphy 5 in 3 1-3; Derringer 3 in 7; Walters 4 in 3. Winning pitcher—Murphy. Losing pitcher—Walters. Umpires—Pinelli (N. L.) plate, McGowan (A. L.) 1b, Reardon (N. L.) 2b, Summers (A. L.) 3b. Time—2h. 4m.

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PROVIDENCE

U. C. L. A. Out Front in Race For 1940 Rose Bowl Honors

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Bruins of the University of California at Los Angeles are still leading the Pacific Coast Conference in the early season dash for the Rose Bowl. By knocking off the Washington Huskies last Saturday at Seattle, the Bruins proved that their upset over Texas Christian University the preceding week was no flash in the pan, and by the looks of the coming week-end pairings, the Bruins will still be on top, for they should have an easy time with the twice-scalped Stanford Indians.

The Bruins, in gaining their first win over the humbled Huskies 14-7, turned in the most significant playing of the week. Other outcomes were less startling: University of Southern California, after a slow 7-7 start with Oregon, wreaked havoc with Washington State College, 27-0; Cal, lost to St. Mary's, 7-3, thus revealing that Alonzo Stagg's Pacific eleven may have been no freak with its win the preceding week; the best the Staggs could do here, however, was 13-13 with Loyola; Oregon State College lost the prestige of its Stanford win by eking out only a 7-6 win over Idaho; Oregon improved its self-confidence by knocking over Stanford 10-0.

Coming Game Significant

All of which makes the Oregon game at Berkeley this week probably the most significant, for it will be the first Conference start of the bedraggled Bears; and if the Webfeet can keep up steam, Cal will be out of the Rose Bowl running for sure. Oregon State takes a breather with Portland University while the Trojans seek to make an impressive intersectional show by tackling Illinois here, hoping to improve their western prestige. Washington and Washington State console each other at Pullman.

The secret of the Bruins' success is still the working of Kenny Washington and Jackie Robinson, the flashy Negro backfield aces. The Huskies scored first by capitalizing on a U. C. L. A. fumble in the first five minutes of play. The Bruins bobbled a chance to tie things up in the first quarter by losing the ball on penalty on the Huskies five-yard line. The second quarter went scoreless, but in the third quarter, Halfback Robinson lived up to his reputation as one of the shiftiest players in the Coast's history by snaking 69 yards on a punt return, putting the ball in scoring territory. Kenny obligated with six points, and Frawley converted. Then the winning touchdown was engineered with but four minutes to play; Kenny Washington brought his team down and then tossed to Co-Captain Buck Gilmore for the score. Indeed it was a day when Washington the team had too much of Washington the player.

Probably the best performance on the coast for the week, however, was that of Jay Graybeal, the flashy Webfoot back who scored all 10 points against Stanford, touchdown and conversion in the second quarter and a field goal in the last.

Troy's victory was all Lansdell, and it looks like Coach Howard Jones is going to get along for another season without Amby Schindler, the kingpin of two seasons until a knee injury forced him to forgo last season. Grenny Lansdell, in another season as Troy's best quarterback, scored two of the four touchdowns, and called the play for Fullback Bill Stangster to plunge over for the crucial second touchdown. The fourth score was made by a sophomore quarterback by the name of Jerry Bowman, after the game was on ice. Doyle Nave, who pulled the Duke Rose Bowl game out of the fire this year and who tied the Oregon eleven in the preceding week, was also called upon to keep the Cougars at bay, but it took Lansdell to break up all opposition. Coach Jones did not even call upon Schindler all day, and it looks like the injury may keep Amby out of significant play for the rest of the year. However, he still can be called on in a pinch—perhaps against Illinois.

Thus the day ended with Troy established as a Bowl contender; last year with defeats by Alabama and Washington Troy still was chosen. And any team that can run up 19 first downs while the opponents (W. S. C.) run up but one, is still a team of championship caliber.

Robert K. Shellaby

Winter Program For Lake Placid

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 9 (AP)—The Lake Placid, N. Y., Athletic Club sought today to arrange a program of "Pan-American Winter Games" at Lake Placid this winter.

H. L. Garren, club representative, disclosed the move at a meeting of the Adirondack A. A. U. yesterday. He said the meet was planned in the event the 1940 Winter Olympics are postponed.

Garren said he had asked the State Department in Washington whether this country would sanction the meet, in which North and South American nations would compete. The Games would include skating, skiing and bobsledding.

Lake Placid already has bid for the 1940 Winter Games in the event they are not held as scheduled in Germany because of the war.

American Professional Football Association Standing

Southern Division

Club	W	L	T	Pts	Opp Pts
Newark	1	0	1	39	10
Wilmington	3	1	1	40	22
Union City	2	1	2	44	48
Jersey City	1	2	1	33	22

Northern Division

Paterson	2	1	1	38	26
Providence	1	1	0	21	28
Brooklyn	0	2	1	13	54
Danbury	0	2	1	26	41

This Week's Schedule

Thursday—Paterson at Providence.
Sunday—Newark at Jersey City; Union City at Paterson; Providence at Danbury; Wilmington at Brooklyn.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Saturday's sales	585,770
1939 volume to date	206,927,446
1938 volume to date	209,979,523

Selected Stocks Show Some Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Selective improvement appeared in today's stock market although many issues remained sluggish.

Gains and losses running to a point or so were fairly well divided throughout. Prices were around the best near the final hour.

The trading pace was the slowest since the start of the war boom about six weeks ago. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Confused thinking regarding the European embroglio, the possibility of a nearby armistice temporarily jolting the domestic business structure and continuance of the congressional neutrality contest, brokers said, helped chill the purchasing urge.

At the same time, lightness of offerings seemed encouraging to those with bullish ideas, as was the nibbling of buyers here and there.

Stocks getting support at one time or another were Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Eastern Airlines, American Airlines, Glenn Martin, Sears Roebuck, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, Kennecott and U. S. Rubber.

Backward were Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Westinghouse Airbrake, Texas Corp., Eastman Kodak, Goodyear, Sperry, North American and Phelps Dodge.

In the curb minor advances were posted for Lake Shore, Sherwin Williams and International Petroleum. Lagging were American Gas, Gulf Oil and Cooper-Bessemer.

Bonds Rally Broadly

The October rally in top flight bonds, which were hit by last month's war liquidation, was extended over a broad front today.

U. S. Governments took a fresh grip on leadership by moving ahead for gains of as much as 26-32ds of a point. Most federals were close to their highs near the final hour.

Low-yield corporate issues up fractions to a point included Santa Fe 4s of '95, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s of '66 (B), and Standard Oil of New Jersey 2¾s.

Other corporate groups were mixed. Rails veered toward improvement after an early moderate sell-off. Gainers included Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Baltimore & Ohio Convertible 4½s, and Erie 5s of '75.

Irregular price movements also marked the foreign list. Australian and Italian issues gained fractions to 1½ points. Norway municipal bank 5s dropped 11 on small transactions. Denmark 5½s retreated about 1½.

Wheat Values Rally After Early Losses

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—After tumbling as much as 1⅞ cents to the lowest levels since September 2, wheat prices rallied today and recovered most of the early losses.

The fact that prices slid below the government loan level here for the first time in more than a month helped to stimulate buying after the day's lows had been reached. Some strength in securities and gains of as much as a cent in corn values, due partly to improved export business, also attracted attention.

Grain belt rains caused most of the early selling of wheat.

Wheat closed ¼-¾ lower than Saturday, December 80¾-⅝, May 80½-¾; corn ½-⅞ higher, December 49½-⅝, May 52⅛; oats unchanged to ⅛ lower.

Sees Nitrate Price Unchanged

NEW YORK (AP)—J. A. Woods, President, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, said there would be no increase in the present price of natural Chilean nitrate of soda during the season ending June 30, 1940. Stocks now in the United States, he said, are larger than usual, and ships are bringing adequate supplies to meet the demand. Everybody's needs, he said, will be supplied.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: British bonds and American shares kept above water in the stock market today while continental issues slanted lower. Leadings industrials didn't get far either way. Brokers seemed cheered by the more liquid market that had developed for gilt-edged loans. Except for buying of selected kaffirs, most commodity stock tipped back.

Paris: The bourse held to a level course in quiet trade today. Domestic shares moved steadily and some improvement was noted in bank stocks. Foreign issues were uneven. Rentes closed 60 to 130 centimes higher.

Amsterdam: Price shifts in the bourse today were irregular. American shares attracted a small following but domestic equities were flecked with irregularity.

Liverpool: Cotton futures lost 2 to 7 points today when scattered selling met only limited trade demand. Interest in the American crop report was negligible and the close was not deferred as is usually done.

Exchange Firms Pay Bonuses

NEW YORK (AP)—An evidence of better days in Wall Street was the disclosure that a number of stock exchange houses have paid bonuses to employees for extra work performed in recent weeks. Other firms indicated plans were being drawn to give employees Christmas bonuses.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	5	49½	48½	49½	+ ¾
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Oct 5
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18	18	18	
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	9	61⅝	60¾	60¾	— ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	18	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	4	14	13⅜	14	+ ½
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	17⅜	16½	17	+ ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	6	14½	13½	14¼	+ ¾
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	4	21	19¼	19¼	Oct 6
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	24	24	24	
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Oct 7
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	180½	180	180½	— 2½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	13	13	13	— ½
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	Oct 7
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	12	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	62½	62½	62½	Oct 5
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	7	43	42	43	+1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	69	69	69	Oct 6
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	1	22½	21¾	22½	+ ¼
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	18	35½	34⅛	35	+ ⅞
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ½
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	5	53⅞	52	53⅞	+1⅞
116½	83½	Am Can (4)	7	113	113	113	+1½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	159	159	159	+3
39⅜	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	28	37¼	36¼	36½	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	59½	57¾	59½	
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	1	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Oct 6
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	111⅞	112	Oct 6
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9½	9½	9½	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	15	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
22	10	Am & F P $6 pf	7	21	20	20¾	+ ¾
27½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	17	26⅝	24¾	26¼	+1⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	10	8¾	8⅜	8½	+ ½
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	6	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	13	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	37½	37½	37½	Oct 7
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	4	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	+ ⅝
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21	21	21	— ¼
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	1	7	7	7	— ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	5	26½	25⅜	26	+ ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	71¼	71	71¼	+ ¼
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
5½	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 7
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	8	26⅜	26	26	
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
50½	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	5	46	45	46	
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	4	40	40	40	
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	60	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	+ ⅝
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	21	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅞
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	10	11⅜	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	13	54	53⅛	53¾	+ ⅝
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138¼	138	138	Oct 7
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	66	66	66	Oct 6
41	20½	Am Steel Fdrs	30	38⅜	37⅝	37¾	— ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
18	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+ ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90½	90½	90½	— 2½
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	7	15¼	15	15	Sep 27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	8	162¼	161⅛	162¼	+ ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	77	77	77	+1½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	78¾	78¼	78½	+ ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	+1
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	28	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	89½	89½	89½	Oct 6
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	25	12½	12¼	12¼	
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	10	53½	52⅛	52¾	+ ⅝
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	24	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	43	43	43	Oct 4
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	48	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	+ ½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	45	45	45	Oct 6
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	12	22	21⅞	22	Oct 7
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	3	15	15	15	Oct 3
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 28
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	33¼	33¼	32½	Oct 6
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	Oct 6
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	38	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	3	48½	48½	48½	— 2½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	8	38	37½	37½	+ ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	7	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	4	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 28
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Oct 5
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	32	31¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅝
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	64¼	64	64	Oct 7
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	19	24⅝	23¾	24¼	
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	19½	18½	18½	Oct 6
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19½	18½	18½	Oct 3
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	11	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	4	105½	105½	105½	
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45¼	44¾	45¼	Oct 5
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	64	64	64	—1
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 6
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	3¼	3	3¼	Oct 3
3⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	36	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	54	19	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	21	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	4	23	23	23	Oct 3
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	17	17	15¾	17	+1⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ½
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25	25	25	
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	Oct 5
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 7
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	17	28½	28	28¼	— ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	52¼	52	52¼	Oct 5
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	9	38⅞	38¼	38½	Oct 6
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	121	89⅜	87	88¼	+ ½
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	115	115	115	
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Oct 7
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	22½	22	22	— ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	6	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	4	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	2	26¼	26	26¼	+ ½
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	3	18	18	18	
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	12	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	9	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
31½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	4	31½	31	31	— ¼
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A (.60g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	6	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅝
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	18	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 6
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	46½	46½	46½	Oct 7
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 4
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	11¾	11½	11⅝	Oct 7
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	4	12	11¾	12	
48⅜	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	42½	42	42⅛	Oct 6
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	6	24⅜	24	24	Oct 7
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19½	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	4	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	3	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	19	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	5	5	5	
30	15½	Bullard Co	6	25¼	25	25	Oct 7
34½	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	15	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20⅛	20	20	Oct 6
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	16	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15	15	15	Oct 7
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	17	25	23½	25	+ ⅞
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 6
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	29	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	9	8½	8⅜	8½	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	8	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	17	5⅝	5½	5½	
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	4	39	38	39	
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Oct 6
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
64½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	6	78½	78⅜	78⅜	— ⅝
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	14	58	57½	57¾	— ¼
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	9	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	26½	26¼	26½	+ ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	5½	9½	9½	— ¼
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	6	9¾	9½	9½	— 1½
5½	3½	Century R M	1	6½	6¼	6½	+ ½
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	27	27	27	Oct 7
18½	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 6
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	20	43⅜	42¾	42¾	— ¼
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	88	87	87	Sep 28
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	2	27	27	27	— ¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Oct 7
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	13	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 6
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	12	12	12	— ⅜
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	¾	¾	¾	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 7
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Oct 7
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¾	¾	¾	Oct 6
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 3
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 6
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 6
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	14	14	Oct 2
13½	5	Childs Co	2	6	6	6	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	73	92½	90⅞	91½	+ ⅞
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	11⅛	11	11⅛	Oct 4
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 6
30½	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	29	29	29	—1½
33½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	33	33	33	
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	18	46½	45	46½	+1
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	8	31	30¼	31	+ ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	5	111	110½	111	Oct 6
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	13	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	+ ½
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A (¾g)	8	33½	33	33⅜	+ ⅝
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	5	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	19	19	19	— ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	20	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	1	83	83	83	+1
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	4	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	90½	90	90½	+1¼
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	2	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
109⅜	99	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	99	99	99	Sep 28
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	52	51⅜	51½	+ ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 4
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	23	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	26	1½	1½	1½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	2	64	64	64	
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	64	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	16	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Oct 6
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	7	22	22	22	— ⅛
7	5	Congress Cigar	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 5
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	6	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 7
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	20	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ¼
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	105	105	105	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(3¼k)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	3	5	5	5	— ¼
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	20	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ¼
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	7	6	6	6	+ ⅜
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	Oct 6
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94½	94½	94½	+1
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1½	1⅜	1½	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	2	89½	89½	89½	Oct 4
51¼	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	13	47¾	47	47½	+ ¼
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	3	110	110	110	+1
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	17	8½	8⅛	8¼	Oct 6
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	10	28½	28⅛	28½	
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	29	28¾	28¾	Oct 7
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	1	62½	62½	62½	
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	159	159	159	+3
4⅞	3⅛	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	4	3⅞	4	
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
38	16	Crane Co	8	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	98½	98½	98½	
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	29	28¾	29	+ ⅝
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	6	8¾	8¼	8¼	Oct 6
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1

Commerce and Finance

Steel Mills Attain Highest Operating Rate Since May, 1937

Business and Industry

Administration Ready to Invoke Price Controls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Federal action to check runaway prices and curb the threat of inflation is the big behind-the-scenes topic of New Deal discussion here, as business indices break into new highs almost daily.

A new series of price controls is contemplated, and the Temporary National Economic ("monopoly") Committee is already making studies of prices of basic commodities, following direct and public request by President Roosevelt. A test case and a new technique in dealing with the situation may arise soon.

There is belief that this will find vent in an examination of copper prices which recently advanced, following an earlier warning Sept. 12 by Mr. Roosevelt that he was "watching" copper. It is assumed that the Monopoly Committee will follow its usual procedure, summon a public hearing and go into the profits and set-up of the closely integrated industry.

Concern Over "War Boom"

The New Deal is elated by domestic business recovery, but concerned by the war "boom." The former it believes sound and permanent, the latter precarious and uncertain. It would like to see a slow rise in many prices particularly in agriculture if accompanied by increased consumption and widening re-employment. A too rapid rise in prices, it fears, will kill the recovery just as it halted the rise in 1937—according to the New Deal's interpretation.

A strong control policy may be expected from the Administration. The New Deal is on record repeatedly on this issue. It feels the subject emotionally because of its experience in 1937. Mr. Roosevelt issued a warning speech in 1937 that prices were advancing too fast. The orthodox New Deal interpretation of the 1937 boomlet is over-hasty price advance. Now every sign, external and off-the-record in New Deal circles, points to a firm control stand underscored by previous experience.

Mr. Roosevelt has already at his press conference repeated his views, and mentioned copper specifically. Since then he has formally intrusted the Monopoly Committee with the task of watching prices. Copper prices meanwhile have advanced slightly. The committee has quietly started economic detective work. Its thesis is that business profits are legitimate and should be encouraged, but that they should not be so exhorbitant as to slow down the advance of recovery as a whole. Too big profits now, is the belief, may mean an intensified downsweep of the cycle later on.

Publicity or Tax Threats

If publicity is not sufficient to curb exorbitant prices, the Administration is likely to indulge in increased taxes to "take-the-profits out of war" later on. The threat of such taxes may be sufficient of itself. The British example of heavy taxation has just been given. Last year 50 Senators signed a statement advocating the Bone Bill for a straight tax on war profits.

For the moment, at any rate, every sign on the business horizon points upward.

The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial recovery has jumped from 102 to 110 between August and September, the highest point in two years.

Department store sales gained 14 per cent in the last week of September over a year ago.

Steel production is at 87.5 per cent of capacity.

More youths were placed in jobs in private industry during September through NYA employment divisions than in any previous month during three and a half years.

The Social Security Board announced today that placements in private industry reached a new all-time high of 254,000 in August—34 per cent higher than in August, 1938. Many other similar improvements could be cited.

The Administration economists believe that the United States is entitled to an overdue recovery, on the basis of domestic conditions alone. They will seek to safeguard it in so far as they can to prevent it being tied to a runaway war boom.

Sun Shipbuilding Gets Big Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced that the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Chester, Pa., had been awarded a contract for construction of eight single-screw, direct drive diesel cargo vessels of the commission's C-2 design.

The contracts specified the cost of $2,277,000 each.

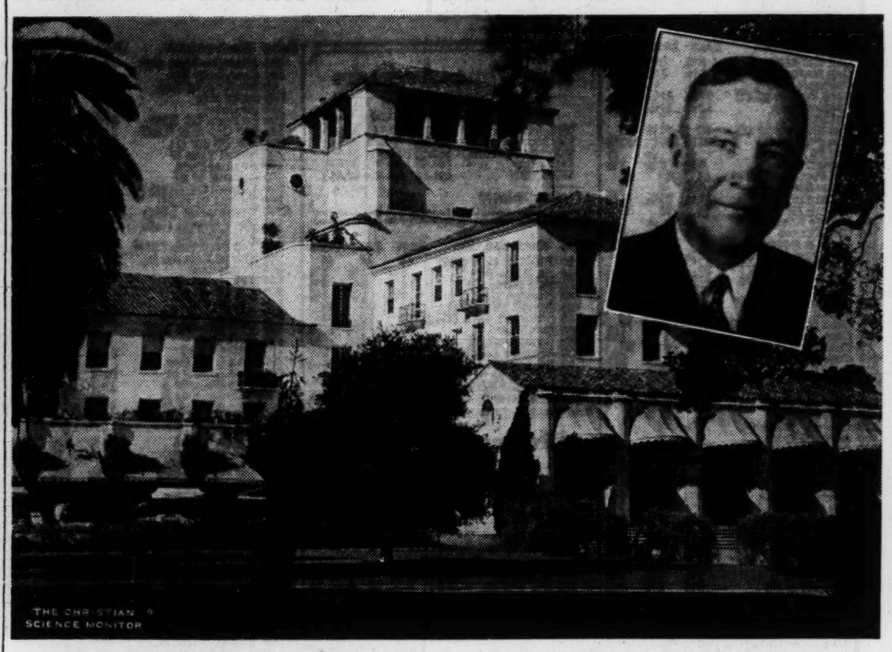
The award brought to 137 the number of ships for which contracts have been let at a total cost of more than $300,000,000. Forty of them, including the eight for which contracts were awarded were of the C-2 type.

The new ships will be 459 feet overall, 63 feet wide and have a displacement of 13,900 tons. They will have a cargo capacity of 7,549 tons and a speed of 15½ knots.

Affiliated Fund Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—Lord, Abbett & Co., Inc., announced the public offering of a new issue of $6,250,000 in 4 per cent 10-year secured convertible debentures of Affiliated Fund, Inc., an investing company. The debentures will mature Jan. 1, 1949, and are offered at par and accrued interest.

Bankers to Discuss War's Effect on Economic Structure



Del Monte Hotel, Del Monte, Calif., scene of the Annual Convention of the Investment Bankers Association. (Insert) Jean C. Witter, of Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America. Leading economists and scholars will speak.

Bankers to Hear Of War's Impact On U. S. Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEL MONTE, Calif., Oct. 9—Impact of the war in Europe upon American economic life is the keynote of discussion here as financial leaders from all over the nation gather for the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

A distance of 6,000 miles from hostilities, and a setting unsurpassed for peaceful beauty, do not prevent the intrusion of wartime conditions as a primary factor into almost every speech and forum at this gathering.

The world of finance is closely knit together, and gunshots in Europe reverberate through even the cloistered gardens of this picturesque Monterey peninsula, and through the spacious salons of one of the world's most stately resort hotels.

Bring War's Effects to a Focus

Listening are men who control no small proportion of the nation's private wealth, and whose responsibility is to channel it into safe and productive activity.

Mingled with the names of heads of famous financial houses on a six-day calendar of events (Oct. 8 to 13) are the names of economists and scholars who will contribute to the general examination of topics brought to a focus by the European conflict.

Conditions of emergency such as now exist in Europe, and in some measure in the United States, usually give rise to proposals for drastic change. The investment bankers assembled here are trying to gain some understanding of these proposals and deal with them, if possible, in advance.

There is, for example, the popular wartime suggestion that socialistic as well as private financing is necessary for industry in times such as these, that the Government should take over certain additional functions of the private banking system. Lionel D. Edie, economic consultant, of New York, discusses this topic in one of the forums that are daily features of the convention.

Anderson, Martin to Speak

Summarizing the economic effects of the current war is Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., professor of economics at the University of California at Los Angeles, formerly economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, who is to address a general session of the convention.

Dealing with the ideological background of the present world situation is an address on "Conflicting Philosophies of Government Today" by Everett Dean Martin, professor of social philosophy at Claremont College, Calif.

Basing his remarks upon long experience of employer-employee relationships on the sometimes turbulent waterfront of his home city, Almon E. Roth, president of the San Francisco Waterfront Employers' Association, heads up the discussion of industrial relations with an address on "Employers' Associations."

A glance around the convention quarters reveals, among the officers of the Association and the participants in the program, a good many bankers whose names are as familiar in financial circles as those of the motion picture stars who usually haunt these premises are to the movie fans. For the moment, the bankers have taken over the place and the movie stars must be sought elsewhere.

Prominent Bankers Attend

Prominent in this gathering are Jean C. Witter of Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco, now president of the Association; Emmet F. Connely, president of First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit, nominated to be the new president of the Association; Francis E. Frothingham of Coffin & Burr, Boston, a former president of the Association; John S. Clark of Fahey, Clark & Co., Cleveland, nominated for a vice-presidency of the Association, who, as chairman of the municipal securities committee, presides at a forum on revenue bonds; F. Dewey Everett, New York, who as chairman of the Stock Exchange Relations Committee presides over the forum on over-counter and exchange markets; Colis Mitchum, San Francisco, chairman of the Convention Committee and nominated for a vice-presidency of the Association; Albert E. Van Court, Los Angeles, a vice-president of the Association; and Roy L. Shurtleff of Blyth & Co., San Francisco, presiding over the forum on industrial relations.

An extensive program of entertainment has been arranged for the convention, not only on the Monterey peninsula, but also in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market continues to make meaningless sidewise movements. It doesn't look so definitely higher as it did—the triangle isn't so obviously one making for a rise. The ultimate breakout might come on the downside. But that appears very unlikely.

Stock prices continue definitely behind business. The Reserve Board has just announced that its seasonally adjusted business index averaged 110 for September. It was 102 in August. The word "average" is important. It means that the index must at this moment be around at least 115. That contrasts with the high of 104 reached last November. When that point was reached, the Dow-Jones industrials reached 158. Now they are fluttering idly around 150. The same disparity can be shown whatever indexes are used, either for business or for stock prices.

Market Behind Business

Nor is this Federal Reserve Board index overloaded with steel and textile operations—which have shown the most spectacular jumps. Steel operations weigh 18 per cent and textile activity only 8.7 per cent. The two of them account for only a shade over a quarter of the index movement.

The following may be part of the reasons for the market's lag behind business. First operations have expanded so far toward capacity in some lines that obsolescent or high-cost equipment may have been forced into operation. Then, when business nears capacity, the bell rings for labor to ask more. Textile workers, for instance, want a 20 per cent increase.

Further, it is quite unpopular to advance finished goods prices even if as a manufacturer you are suffering from higher raw material prices. Steel is an example. The talk increases of higher prices even for this quarter, certainly for early 1940. The rise in scrap steel has slowed or stopped but consumers are pressing for next year deliveries. It is impossible now to get sheet or strip deliveries until 1940, though normally it takes only about three weeks. More and more steel mills and companies are at capacity. Seventy per cent of the country's blast furnace capacity is going.

New Auto Models a Success

The 1940 automobile models are having a sensational reception. Last week's auto output was the highest for that week since 1929. Fourth quarter output now looks like 1,200,000 cars against only about 622,000 in the third quarter and a shade over 1,000,000 in the fourth quarter of last year. Buick will turn out a record fourth quarter volume.

Foreign trade difficulties increase. For no stated reason, the Treasury has stopped releasing import manifests at New York, as if this country were at war. So importers don't know where they are at. And prospects look slim for modification of the proposed ban on American ships carrying American exports to belligerent countries or into combat waters.

Discussion of this piece of economic harikiri for our merchant marine has been pushed aside in the Senate debates for the more interesting and popular question of repeal of the embargo. The Administration seems to have an easy majority but Congress needs to do a lot more talking.

The stock market remains quite sensitive to peace scares, which have the same disturbing effect war scares did until the war came. Friday morning the market rushed up in the first hour because those who listened to the Führer decided he had said nothing of interest to the Allies and that his talk was an ultimatum, not an offer. Hence, no peace; hence, no reaction.

Third Quarter Earnings

Third quarter earnings will be coming out now. For the steel industry they will be very mixed, since some companies were still delivering bargain steel and others got more benefit from the new economic outlook. The September business rise will help, but the real earnings of interest to the Street will be, of course, those of the fourth quarter, which will be very high. Incidentally, the steel trade is said to have estimated, by comparing the rate of specifications for quick delivery with the rate of orders, that steel consumers are using between 70 and 75 per cent of the steel they are now taking, for immediate consumption. Orders are still flooding into the rail equipment and electrical equipment industry.

The commodities are very mixed. Sugar, cocoa, and cotton, have been consistently soft for some time now, and have lost a good part of their early September gains. Wheat, rubber, and cottonseed oil have lost some of those gains. Contrariwise, wool, hides, and silk continue climbing. Men's clothes will be up $2.50 or $5.00 this winter. In some clothing lines manufacturers with fixed price policies will have to lower quality.

Crude Oil Prices Up

There has been an increase of from 10 to 20 cents in mid-Continent crude prices, mostly in the heavier gravities from which diesel and bunker oil is most economically refined. And Pennsylvania crude, used for lubrication, is up 25 cents a barrel. Refined products continue strong and many little refiners, suffering this spring and summer from the much discussed narrow margins, are now on easy street again for the time being.

Money bonds were no better than steady, but they stood on their own feet, for the Reserve statement indicated no bond purchases. This column mis-stated bill rates last week. They are not up substantially. Excess reserves are now $5,360,000,000, another new record. Third-quarter statements of the New York banks indicated they had sold very few governments. In recent years Manufacturers' Trust has been the leader in buying governments, and Central Hanover the laggard.

Gov't Cancels Order Due to Price Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury indicated that the war was complicating the Government's $100,000,000 program for storing strategic war materials in this country.

A call for bids on manila fiber (Abaca), one of the materials, has been cancelled. A formal Treasury statement explained that action was taken at the request of the War and Navy Departments because of price increases, believed due to the war.

Bids were to have been received October 23.

Similar bids also have been asked for chromium, manganese and tungsten ore and pig iron.

Prices of Hides Advance 50 P. C. During September

By the Associated Press

Prices of hides advanced 50 per cent during September, and after outbreak of the European war, the New England Shoe and Leather Association announced.

Leather prices climbed 25 to 30 per cent, and shoe prices, "where they advanced at all," said the association, increased 5 to 10 per cent. Tanners reported leather price advances of 6 to 8 cents per foot fell one or two cents short of a level that would permit them "to break even."

Steel Operations Rise 3½ Points To 87½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Iron and steel production continues to expand and operations last week rose 3½ points to 87½ per cent of mill capacity, the highest level since May, 1937, and 25½ points better than a month ago, according to the magazine Steel.

"Several districts," continues the report, "plan to add more steel-making furnaces this week and a national rate of 90 per cent or better is in early prospect.

More Furnaces Started

"September saw 31 blast furnaces added to the active list, the largest number to be lighted in one month since September, 1922. Daily average pig iron production last month was 95,757 tons, an increase of 11.6 per cent over August and more than 70 per cent ahead of the rate a year ago. Since many furnaces went in the latter part of the month, a more substantial upturn in production is seen for October.

"Consumers generally are covered for the quarter's requirements, in some cases through early 1940. Consequently, new business has moderated, but rising consumption is reflected in pressure for delivery and in heavier demands on warehouses by users unable to obtain sufficiently prompt shipment from mills.

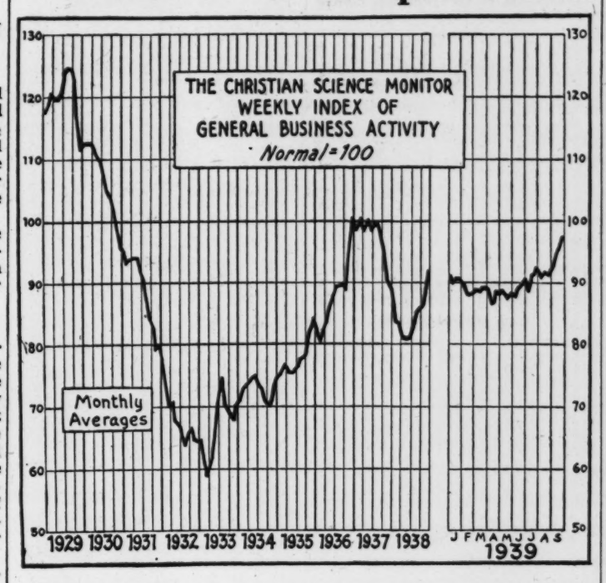
"While scrap prices have given some indication of leveling off, further advances were recorded last week. Steel's scrap price composite increased $1.41 to $22.16, slightly exceeding the 1937 peak to reach the highest level in more than 15 years.

Tin Plate Active

"Railroad buying of rails and equipment has moderated somewhat, following an unusually sharp upturn last month. A substantial number of cars and a heavy tonnage of rails and accessories remain to be placed. September freight car awards of 23,000 were almost double the total for all the preceding months this year. Foreign business in railroad equipment promises to swell the heavy demand from domestic roads.

"Tin plate operations jumped 7 points last week to 90 per cent, an exceptionally high rate for this period. Resumption of operations at plants recently idle is helping to meet the heavy demand from both domestic and foreign consumers. Canadian buying is more active, reflecting curtailment of exports from Great Britain."

Monitor Weekly Business Index Continues Its Sharp Advance



Continuing its sharp advance for the fifth consecutive week The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity ended the month of September at the highest level since the middle of September, 1937.

At its current level of 97.6 (prel.) on Sept. 30, the index is nearly 7 per cent above the end of August and over 10 per cent above the low point reached in the early part of July. On Sept. 23, the index registered 97.2 and a year ago on Oct. 1, it was 85.2.

The three components contributed to the week's advance. Both electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings mounted to new high levels, power output establishing a new all-time record, and carloadings a new two-year peak. The increases in the weekly figures surpassed seasonal expectations and on an adjusted basis the two series pushed ahead to new two-year highs.

Bank debits outside New York City lost its previous week's gain but dropped back less than expected on a seasonal basis. The resulting adjusted figure was moderately higher for the week and established a new tyo-year high for this component.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sept. 30* 1939	Sept. 23 1939	Oct. 1 1938
Combined index	97.6	97.2	85.2
Bk debits outside NYC	94.3	93.6	81.3
Elec power production	101.3	100.9	90.7
Misc carloadings	93.5	93.3	78.4

*Preliminary.

Savings, Building And Loan Groups Lend More Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of August savings, building and loan associations again increased their lead as the most active lenders in home mortgage financing in the United States by accounting for 33 per cent of all home mortgages recorded in American cities and towns during the month, the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported.

Mortgages recorded by these institutions totaled $112,516,000 out of an aggregate of $345,580,000 by all types of lenders. There has been a steady increase this year in the proportion of home financing being done by savings and loan associations as compared with other lenders, the August figure being one per cent above the July total of 32 per cent.

August recordings of all nonfarm mortgages were $15,597,000 above July, which is contrary to the usual seasonal decline in the late summer and autumn, an indication of the expansion in home building in many towns and cities, Board officials said. The August total raised to $2,473,707,000 the total for the first eight months of 1939.

By types of lenders, home mortgages recorded during August were as follows:

Type	August Volume	P. C. of August Total
Savings & loan asso.	$112,516,000	33
Insurance companies	30,796,000	9
Banks and trust companies	80,049,000	23
Mutual savings banks	13,844,000	4
Individuals	58,826,000	17
Others	49,549,000	14
Total	$345,580,000	100

The board statisticians make a monthly survey of mortgage recordings with the co-operation of savings and loan executives, other mortgage financing leaders and title companies.

Petroleum Corp. Gains Assets

NEW YORK—Petroleum Corporation of America reports as of September 3, 1939, a net asset value of $13.38 per share

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1939

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of October 2, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$420,593,540.52
United States Government Securities	116,429,727.13
State and Municipal Securities	19,171,568.68
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	9,185,470.05
Loans, Discounts and Investments	274,825,698.58
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	6,606,508.61
Banking Houses	12,839,411.41
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	2,785,727.60
Total	$862,437,652.58

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$760,193,575.17
Acceptances Executed for Customers		7,277,691.65
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		1,334,924.51
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		13,039,809.53
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	52,779,151.72	80,591,651.72
Total		$862,437,652.58

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sees Independent Oil Men 'Squeezed' Out of Business

WASHINGTON (AP) — Paul E. Hadlick, Secretary and counsel of the National Oil Marketers Association, urged the Monopoly Committee to recommend legislation divorcing oil marketing and pipelines from production and refining.

He contended that major oil companies were subsidizing marketing losses from other branches of their operations and were tending thus to "squeeze" independent oil jobbers out of business.

Mr. Hadlick, whose offices are Washington, D. C., told the committee that his association represented 250 independent oil jobbers, who were known also as distributors or wholesalers, in 30 states east of the Rockies.

The witness argued that the independent jobber had certain natural advantages which enabled him to operate more economically than the major oil companies can conduct their bulk plant operations. The independent has the advantage, Hadlick said, of direct supervision over his investment and operations.

"But even with this natural advantage," he continued, "the independent could not survive if major companies were to continue to subsidize marketing losses with profits from pipeline and other operations.

"Divorcement of marketing and pipelines from the other branches of the oil industry would cut two of the avenues to oil monopoly. It would place all in the marketing branch on the same footing competitively and make them all compete both in purchasing their refined supplies and in selling same to the dealers and consumers."

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of independent oil refiners informed the anti-monopoly committee that a free and open retail market for gasoline and motor oil no longer exists.

This assertion was made in a statement filed with the committee by the Kendall Refining Company, Pennzoil Company, Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation and the Wolverine-Empire Refining Company. All are refiners of Pennsylvania grade crude oil.

Four representatives of the companies, headed by Charles Suchr, Chairman of the Board of Pennzoil, joined in accusing major oil companies of attempting to stifle the sales of their products by what they called unfair competitive practices.

Three others were T. O. Grisell of the Kendall Company, W. R. Reitz of Quaker State, and Arthur W. Ramsdell, marketing counsellor employed by the companies to survey marketing practices.

Mr. Suchr read the statement which contended that major companies had used direct subsidies, lease contract and credit cards in attempts to induce filling stations to sell only their products to the exclusion of those of the independent firms. He said "divided" dealers, who handled the products of more than one company, often were forced to pay higher prices for gasoline.

"Most of the major oil companies charge one price for gasoline to a divided dealer and another price, usually ½ cent per gallon lower to the undivided dealer, he said.

"We are not asking for subsidies, special privileges or protection from any form of legitimate competition," he declared, "all we ask is a free hand and open market for our products."

Investment Trusts

Management		
Admin Fd 2d Inc	12.39	13.18
Affiliated F Inc	3.75	4.10
Amerex Hold	16.00	17.50
Am Business Shrs	3.53	3.90
Am Gen Equip Inc	.44	4.9
Am Ins Stocks	4.00	4.50
Boston Fund	15.96	17.16
British Type Inv	.33	.48
Broad St Inv	24.40	26.10
Bullock Fund	14.375	15.75
Can Inv Fund	3.40	4.00
Century Shrs Tr	23.68	25.46
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.10	19.44
Eaton & Howard Fd B	16.58	17.63
Dividend Shrs	1.39	1.41
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.46	13.28
Equity Corp $3 pf	27.50	28.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.24	20.71
Fund Investors Inc	18.19	19.78
Gen Capital	30.78	33.10
Gen Investors Tr	4.86	5.30
Incorp Investors Tr	17.20	18.49
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	36.40	36.40
Maryland Fund	5.30	5.85
Mass Invest Tr	20.96	22.54
Mutual Invest	10.04	11.95
Nation Wide Voting	1.29	1.44
New England Fund	13.35	14.38
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.00	18.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.44	.49
Putnam Fund	14.29	15.28
Quarterly Income Shrs	8.85	9.75
Railway & Light Sec	9.50	11.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	34.25	....
Repub Invest Fund	.26	.29
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	3.50	5.00
Spencer Trask Fund	15.67	16.61
Stand Util Inc	.54	.58
State Street Invest	78.50	81.75
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.56	.62
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.86	.97
US El Lt & P Voting	.95	....
Wellington Fund	14.43	15.87
World Investment Tr	3.87	4.29
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.25	6.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.89	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.06	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.59	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.82	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.51	....
Diversied Tr C	3.90	....
Diversified Tr D	5.85	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.05	4.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.16	5.89
Nation Wide Sec	3.83	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	46.375	....
North Am Tr Shs 1953	2.38	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.89	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.84	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.58	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.66	11.16
Super of Am Tr AA	2.55	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.375	....
Us Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.24	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.00	2.875
First Boston Corp	13.875	15.375
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. Value	Sales price		Liq. Value	Sales price
G-1	26.24	28.68	S-1	26.47	28.10
B-2	22.35	24.44	S-2	13.95	15.35
B-3	14.79	16.24	S-3	11.31	12.52
B-4	6.97	7.74	S-4	4.50	5.07
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	14.07	15.44	K-2	10.07	11.15

N. Y. Central Net Mounts

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad reported August net operating income, before fixed charges and other income, totaled $3,513,448, compared with $2,307,917 in August last year. Operating revenues during the month rose to $28,364,196 from $25,074,978 a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '43-40 June	102.24	102.24	102.24
20 3¼s '46-43	107.26	107.26	107.26
11 3¼s '46-44	107.28	107.27	107.28
1 3¾s '56-46	110.5	110.5	110.5
12 3s '48-46	106.6	106.6	106.6
1 3⅛s '49-46	106.14	106.14	106.14
1 4¼s '52-47	115	115	115
19 2s '47	100.22	100.18	100.22
3 2½s '48	102.15	102.15	102.15
9 2½s '53-49	101.6	100.30	101.6
25 2½s '52-50	101.4	101.4	101.4
45 2¾s '54-51	102.12	102.4	102.12
1 3s '55-51	105.16	104.16	104.16
38 2½s '60-55	102.14	102.3	102.14
6 2¾s '59-56	101	101.14	101.14
5 2¾s '63-58	101.4	101.4	101.4
27 2¾s '65-60	101.12	101	101.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

100 3s '49-44	104.17	104.17	104.17

Home Owners Loan

25 3s '52-44	104.8	104.8	104.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77½	77½	77½
16 Alleghany 5s '30 st	43½	43	43½
4 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100¾	100½	100¾
6 Allied2Strs 4½s '51	93	93	93
13 Armour & For P 5s 030	60	59½	59½
14 AmIGChem 5½s '49	100½	100	100
14 Am T&T 5½s '43	109¼	109¼	109½
6 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102	101¾	102
19 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102	101¾	101¾
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34½	34½	34½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	46	45	46
4 Arm Del 4s '57	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
2 Arm Del 4s '95	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
7 AT&SF 4s '95	102¾	102¼	102¾
2 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	98	98	98
1 AT&SP aj 4s '95	90½	90½	90½
1 AT&SP aj 4s '95 st	91	91	91
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	94	94	94
4 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	94	93⅞	94
5 AT&SF 4s '60	93	93	93
10 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 A C Line 4½s '64	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 A C Line 5s '45	78	78	78
2 Atl& Dan 2d 4s '48	35½	35½	35½
2 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	68	67½	68
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	103¼	103	103¼
4 Austin & NW 5s '41	77½	77½	77½
13 B&O rfg 6s '95	31½	31½	31¾
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	67¼	67¼	67¼
9 B&O rfg 5s '95	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
7 B&O 5s '96 F	29	29	29
2 B&O 5s '96 F ct	28½	28½	28½
8 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	29	28½	29
37 B&O cv 4½s '60	20¾	20	20¾
7 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	19½	19	19½
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct	60¼	60¼	60¼
8 BO S W 5s '50	50½	50	50
2 B&O T C 4s '50	57	57	57
15 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	88	88	88
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	126	126	126
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
42 BethStl 3¾s '66	99¾	99½	99¾
34 Beth Stl 3½s '52	109	108	109
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	97	97	97
4 Boston&Me 5s '87	40½	40¼	40⅝
10 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	36¾	36¼	36¾
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	41¾	41⅛	41⅜
12 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103	102⅝	103
8 Bwly Man Tr 4½s '66	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Bkly QuCk&Bon 5s '41	38	38	38
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	109	109	109
22 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91½	91	91½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	100¼	100	100
9 Buf R&P 4½s '57	42¼	41¾	41¾
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97¾	97¾	97¾
14 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	99½	97⅞	99½
10 Can Nat 5s '69 July	98¾	97½	98¾
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100	99½	100
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	97½	96½	97½
29 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96	94¼	96
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	96	94¼	96
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95¾	95	95¾
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	108¼	108¼	108⅜
10 Can Pac 5s '44	100⅝	100½	100½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 Can Pac 4s perp	59	58	58
3 Caro C&O 6s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	11	11	11
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	37	37	37
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	56	56	56
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¾	73	73½
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	55	55	55
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17	17	17
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	86	86	86
1 CB&Q 4s III '49	101	101	101
13 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97	97	97
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	18	18	18
7 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	22	22
37 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9	8½	9
11 CMSP&P ap 5s2000	3	2¾	3
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27½	27½	27½
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	19½	19¼	19½
2 Chi&NW4½s 0237C	19¾	19¼	19¾
2 Chi & NW 4s '87	16	16	16
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 C R I & P 4s '88	15½	15¼	15¼
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58⅞	58¾	58⅞
12 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	67	67	67
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	90½	90½	90½
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82⅞	82½	82⅞
4 Col F & I 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
2 Col F & I 5s '70	72¼	72¼	72¼
15 Col & So 4½s '80	40¾	39¾	40
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	102¾	102¾	102¾
22 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103¼	103	103
17 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100⅝	100½	100⅝
16 Comwlth Ed 2¾s '65	104¼	103¾	104¼
86 Comwlth Edis 3½s '58	119	118¾	118⅝
1 Son Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
19 Con Edis 3½s '58	106½	106¼	106½
19 Con Edis 3½s '58	103	102⅝	103
1 Con Edis 3¼s '65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
13 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Con Rys 4s '54	13½	13⅜	13⅜
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	64	64	64
3 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105	105	105
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	102½	102¼	102½
22 Consum Pow 3½s '67	102½	102½	102½
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100¾	100	100¾
2 Container 5s '43	100	100	100
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Cuba R Ry 5½s '42	34½	34¼	34½
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	47	47	47
2 Cuba RR 6s '46	38	38	38
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	64	63½	63½
2 D & R G 4s '36	11	11	11
22 D & R G 5s '55 Asd	37⅜	33¾	34
9 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109	109½
8 Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105¼	105¼
6 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	104½	104½	104½
1 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	107	107	107
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107⅝	107½	107½
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¾	16¼	16¾
33 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¾	16¼	16¾
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	50½	50½	50½
4 Erie cv 4s '53 A	22	22	22
1 Erie & Pitts 5s '55	49	49	49
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	50	50	50
2 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	103	103	103
41 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104¼	103⅞	104¼
3 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	61	61	61
1 Francis Sug 4s '56	52½	52½	52½
12 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	105¾	105½	105¾
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	75½	74⅝	74⅞
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102¼	101¾	102¼
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	97	97	97
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	90	90	90
18 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	106½	106¼	106⅜
10 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	94½	93¾	93¾
5 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	101	101	101
2 Harlem Riv&Pt 5s'54	54	53¾	54
43 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	39¾	39	39¼
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48	48	48
11 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	15½	15	15
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	106½	106½	106½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	56	56	56¼
4 Ill Cen 4½s'66	52¼	52	52
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s'51	63	63	63
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	55½	54¾	55
27 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞
1 Interb RTr 7s'32 ct	63	63	63
20 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	64½	63⅞	64
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	64	64	64
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	93	93	93
1 Int Gt Nor aj s'52	3¼	3¼	3¼
22 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	19	18¾	19
5 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	66	66	66
2 Int Paper 5s'47	97	96⅞	97
11 Int ST&T 4½s'52	48½	48½	48½
14 Int T&T 5s'55	53¾	53½	53¾
12 Jones&L St 4s'61	94	93¾	94
1 K C South 5s '50	67½	67½	67½
10 K C South 3s '50	62½	62½	62½
1 K C Term4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Kan&Mo Bridge Fond 4s '45	103	103	103
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32	32	32
4 Austin & NW 5s '41	77½	77½	77½
13 B&O rfg 6s '95	31½	31½	31¾
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	67¼	67¼	67¼
9 B&O rfg 5s '95	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
7 B&O 5s '96 F	29	29	29
2 B&O 5s '96 F ct	28½	28½	28½
8 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	29	28½	29
37 B&O cv 4½s '60	20¾	20	20¾
7 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	19½	19	19½
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct	60¼	60¼	60¼
8 BO S W 5s '50	50½	50	50
2 B&O T C 4s '50	57	57	57
15 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	88	88	88
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	126	126	126
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
42 BethStl 3¾s '66	99¾	99½	99¾
34 Beth Stl 3½s '52	109	108	109
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	97	97	97
4 Boston&Me 5s '87	40½	40¼	40⅝
10 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	36¾	36¼	36¾
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	41¾	41⅛	41⅜
12 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103	102⅝	103
8 Bwly Man Tr 4½s '66	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Bkly QuCk&Bon 5s '41	38	38	38
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	109	109	109
22 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91½	91	91½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	100¼	100	100
9 Buf R&P 4½s '57	42¼	41¾	41¾
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97¾	97¾	97¾
14 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	99½	97⅞	99½
10 Can Nat 5s '69 July	98¾	97½	98¾
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100	99½	100
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	97½	96½	97½
29 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96	94¼	96
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	96	94¼	96
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95¾	95	95¾
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	108¼	108¼	108⅜
10 Can Pac 5s '44	100⅝	100½	100½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 Can Pac 4s perp	59	58	58
3 Caro C&O 6s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	11	11	11
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	37	37	37
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	56	56	56
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¾	73	73½
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	55	55	55
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17	17	17
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	86	86	86
1 CB&Q 4s III '49	101	101	101
13 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97	97	97
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	18	18	18
7 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	22	22
37 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9	8½	9
11 CMSP&P ap 5s2000	3	2¾	3
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27½	27½	27½
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	19½	19¼	19½
2 Chi&NW4½s 0237C	19¾	19¼	19¾
2 Chi & NW 4s '87	16	16	16
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 C R I & P 4s '88	15½	15¼	15¼
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58⅞	58¾	58⅞
12 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	67	67	67
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	90½	90½	90½
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82⅞	82½	82⅞
4 Col F & I 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
2 Col F & I 5s '70	72¼	72¼	72¼
15 Col & So 4½s '80	40¾	39¾	40
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	102¾	102¾	102¾
22 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103¼	103	103
17 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100⅝	100½	100⅝
16 Comwlth Ed 2¾s '65	104¼	103¾	104¼
86 Comwlth Edis 3½s '58	119	118¾	118⅝
1 Son Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
19 Con Edis 3½s '58	106½	106¼	106½
19 Con Edis 3½s '58	103	102⅝	103
1 Con Edis 3¼s '65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
13 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Con Rys 4s '54	13½	13⅜	13⅜
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	64	64	64
3 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105	105	105
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	102½	102¼	102½
22 Consum Pow 3½s '67	102½	102½	102½
6 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100¾	100	100¾
2 Container 5s '43	100	100	100
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Cuba R Ry 5½s '42	34½	34¼	34½
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	47	47	47
2 Cuba RR 6s '46	38	38	38
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	64	63½	63½
2 D & R G 4s '36	11	11	11
22 D & R G 5s '55 Asd	37⅜	33¾	34
9 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109	109½
8 Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105¼	105¼
6 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	104½	104½	104½
1 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	107	107	107
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107⅝	107½	107½
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¾	16¼	16¾
33 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¾	16¼	16¾
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	50½	50½	50½
4 Erie cv 4s '53 A	22	22	22
1 Erie & Pitts 5s '55	49	49	49
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	50	50	50
2 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	103	103	103
41 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	104¼	103⅞	104¼
3 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	61	61	61
1 Francis Sug 4s '56	52½	52½	52½
12 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	105¾	105½	105¾
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	75½	74⅝	74⅞
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102¼	101¾	102¼
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	97	97	97
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	90	90	90
18 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	106½	106¼	106⅜
10 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	94½	93¾	93¾
5 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	101	101	101
2 Harlem Riv&Pt 5s'54	54	53¾	54
43 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	39¾	39	39¼
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48	48	48
11 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	15½	15	15
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	106½	106½	106½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	56	56	56¼
4 Ill Cen 4½s'66	52¼	52	52
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s'51	63	63	63
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	55½	54¾	55
27 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞
1 Interb RTr 7s'32 ct	63	63	63
20 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	64½	63⅞	64
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	64	64	64
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	93	93	93
1 Int Gt Nor aj s'52	3¼	3¼	3¼
22 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	19	18¾	19
5 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	66	66	66
2 Int Paper 5s'47	97	96⅞	97
11 Int ST&T 4½s'52	48½	48½	48½
14 Int T&T 5s'55	53¾	53½	53¾
12 Jones&L St 4s'61	94	93¾	94
1 K C South 5s '50	67½	67½	67½
10 K C South 3s '50	62½	62½	62½
1 K C Term4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Kan&Mo Bridge Fond 4s '45	103	103	103
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32	32	32

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 NYC & HR 4s '42	85	85	85
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80½	80	80½
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	65	65	65
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
25 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	60¼	59½	60¼
2 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
14 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17½	17	17½
15 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18	17¾	17¾
14 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	9	8⅝	8⅝
32 NY Steam 3½s '63	98	97⅞	98
13 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104⅝	104½	104½
4 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	102½	102½	102½
10 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	103½	103½	103½

India's Resources Behind the Allies

By Everard C. Cotes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—Delay in the final floating of India's Federal Government — the culminating point in the country's new constitution—has come through the intervention of the war.

The spring of 1941 had been fixed upon for the setting up of the Federal Government at Delhi to co-ordinate the responsible provincial administrations with one another and with the semi-independent princely states. But such difficulties were found to exist in reaching agreement on the details of the new Federal administration that it was decided, at the outbreak of the war, to postpone further action until peace should be restored.

Nevertheless, the Indian National Congress, representing the nationalistic elements in British India, is redoubling its efforts to hasten the advent of complete democratic government in India.

Leaders Visit Viceroy

Visits to Delhi to press this democratic demand upon the Viceroy, recently have been made by Mohandas K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and other nationalist leaders. The argument has been that the people of India cannot be expected to fight for democratic ideals in Europe so long as they do not enjoy a full measure of that freedom themselves. Their reception is stated to have been sympathetic.

Lord Linlithgow himself, during the 2½ years that have gone by since democratic government —subject to safeguards—has been established by the British Parliament in 11 of the chief Indian provinces, has been working industriously, though up to the present in vain, in the direction of a further step toward Indian autonomy. Provision for this step has been included in the act passed as long ago as 1935.

Difficulties Varied

Difficulties encountered were not confined to any one of the political groups concerned.

The Indian National Congress considered Britain too cautious in proposing to retain at first in its own hands responsibility for certain functions of the Federal Government. The princes regarded as inadequate safeguards proposed for preserving their own treaty rights.

The Moslem community, which comprises some 77,500,000 people in India, is apprehensive lest an arrangement should result to subordinate themselves and their fervently held sectarian ideals to the Hindus who are the dominant element in the Congress.

These divisions are complicated by other factors. There are, for example, in the general population more than 50,000,000 untouchables, that is low caste Hindus, whose interests often clash with those of the Bhadralog or aristocracy. And it is the aristocracy who supply Congress with the bulk of its political funds.

The fact that only 35,000,000 out of 350,000,000 of people in India have yet become qualified to vote in the provincial elections provides yet another element of uncertainty on the question of speeding up constitutional reform. To the British viewpoint all these factors render it doubtful to what extent any new constitutional changes may be practicable.

On the other hand in the new situation caused by the war it is said that nothing would please British authorities better than that Indians should achieve such unity as to render a democratic autonomous ideal practicable.

India's participation in the war on the side of Britain and France, nevertheless, is regarded in London as being assured for two reasons.

One is that with only insignificant exceptions the politically conscious classes of India recognize that whatever may be their complaints against the British, their liberties would probably be much more restricted under anyone else.

Strings Still Held

The other is that in starting self-governing institutions in India, the British authorities have not yet handed over to popular Indian control any functions of defense, finance, or external relations. It is with these authorities, therefore, and not with any Indian party political organization, however influential it may be, that final ability lies to direct Indian war effort at the present time.

Two other facts have been added.

One is that the princes practically without exception have already placed themselves and their resources including their whole armed forces at the unconditional disposal of Britain. The other is that the chief martial races off India, including the Moslems, Sikhs, and Rajputs, are crowding to British recruiting stations to enlist with enthusiasm not even surpassed in the World War when India sent overseas to help the Allies more than 1,000,000 of its sons besides making a free gift of £60,000,000 to the British treasury.

In reckoning up Britain's war resources in the present occasion, therefore, nothing is more certain than that those of India must be included.

Viceroy's Return Indicate Action?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi, India

The sudden decision of the Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Linlithgow, to return to the capital a week earlier than had been planned, partly, it was believed, in order to meet the National Congress leaders, was regarded as a hopeful sign that the Viceroy has plans for quieting the alarms of the Indian leaders over postponement of the Federal plan.

Immediately on his return Lord Linlithgow received Mohandas K. Gandhi, Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, chairman of the committee, followed by an interview with Mohomad Al Jinnah, President of the Moslem League. An early British statement was expected.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Arrival in Singapore during the past few weeks of 6,000 Indian troops, and by embarkation at Bombay of similar re-enforcements for Egypt, gave evidence of the contribution which India is making to Britain's defense measures.

These troops consist partly of British regiments hitherto stationed in India, and partly of corps in which the ranks are Indians and officers are European, belonging to the permanent Indian Army.

India's Help Needed

It was largely from India that the re-enforcements, came which enabled a small British contingent to hold on against overwhelming odds in France during the early months of the World War while Lord Kitchener's divisions were being trained in Britain.

The regular army of India is about a quarter of a million strong. It is fully mechanized, armed with the most modern weapons, and prides itself upon being ready at any moment to take the field. It is also self-contained, having behind it well organized transport, aviation, and supply services, supported by local factories with large output capacity including field and machine guns, also rifles and all kinds of ammunition.

Its power of expansion is also considerable. India during the World War recruiting more than a million men, several hundreds of thousands of whom served overseas, either in the fighting services or in labor corps. The extent of the part which they took in the actual fighting is shown by its war losses which included 73,432 killed and 84,715 wounded.

Princes' Services

Besides Indian Government forces there are some 40,000 efficient "Imperial Service" troops maintained by the Indian Princely States. These are officered as well as being manned by Indians. Many of them saw active service in the World War.

It is true that the resolution passed in Calcutta last May by the All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress affirmed its determination to oppose "all attempts to impose a war on India and to use Indian resources without the consent of the Indian people." This, however—like the action since taken by all but a small minority of the Indian Congress representatives in refusing to attend the Central Legislative Council now holding its autumn session at Simla—does not affect the ability of the British authorities in India to bring the military resources of that country to the help of Britain in the present emergency.

New Senator

Wide World

A. B. Chandler
who resigned as Governor of Kentucky Oct. 9 and was immediately appointed to a seat in the United States Senate by his successor.

Chandler Resigns As Governor And Goes to Senate

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 9 (AP)—Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler resigned today and was succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Keen Johnson, who immediately appointed Mr. Chandler to the United States Senate, succeeding the late M. M. Logan.

In brief ceremonies in his private office, Governor Chandler, whose gubernatorial term would have expired Dec. 12, signed his resignation.

A few minutes later, Mr. Johnson, who is the Democratic nominee for Governor in the November general election, was sworn in as Governor by Chief Justice Alex Ratliff of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Governor Chandler was appointed to the Senate vacancy caused by the passing of Senator Logan last Tuesday.

The new junior Senator from Kentucky plans to leave Frankfort tonight for Washington and probably will present himself to the Senate tomorrow.

Speaking at a rally Saturday for Mr. Johnson, Chandler promised his support to President Roosevelt, saying:

"I pledge you that if I am called to a wider field of service I will uphold the hands of the President of the United States and the hands of Senator Alben Barkley, the majority leader of the Democratic Party in the United States Senate."

Reich's Oil Sufficiency Cut By War, U. S. Attaché Claims

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Demands of Germany's war machine will force it to postpone the self-sufficiency program that was to have made the country independent of outside oil by 1942, the United States commercial attaché at Berlin predicted Oct. 8 in a report to the Commerce Department.

Signing of a commercial agreement with the Soviet Union was the first modification, said the report. Previously, oil imports had declined as synthetic gasoline production increased and foreign exchange became scarce.

"However," said the statement, "Germany, because of her present belligerent status, her highly mechanized armed forces, and increased industrial needs, must now endeavor to import petroleum in great quantities."

Germany's major sources of oil, in this Hemisphere, Mexico, The Netherlands, West Indies, United States, and Venezuela, have been restricted by the disruption of its ocean commerce by war.

Though German oil industry leaders anticipate a partial restoration of the oil barter trade with Russia, said the report, the quality and organization of Soviet oil shipments are doubtful. Moreover, while production has remained constant, Russia's oil exports have dropped sharply, partly because of increased home consumption.

No Soviet oil shipments were made to Germany during the first half of this year, but shipments from the West Indies totalled 365,471 tons; Mexico 279,573; Rumania 257,592; United States 112,736; Venezuela 72,289; and other nations 123,042.

Rumanian Oil Vital

"Should Russia directly or indirectly deprive Germany of this oil during the war," Mr. Garfias said, "the results would be catastrophic.

"As shown in this study Rumanian oil is absolutely vital to Germany even if it does not supply all her wartime needs."

Germany's 1940 oil consumption, including related fuels, was estimated at 90,000,000 barrels compared with estimated output of 25,000,000. Italy's estimated 1940 output was put at 1,200,000 barrels against a wartime demand of 40,000,000 barrels.

Germany's 1938-39 oil imports were shown to have come largely from Venezuela and the United States, which also were the chief sources of Italy's purchases.

Blockade Effective

Mr. Garfias presented the results of a study of wartime oil supply made in collaboration with his assistant, J. W. Ristori, at a meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here.

Among the points raised in their conclusions were:

1. The oil blockade is "one of the most effective weapons of Great Britain and France."
2. Russia has no oil surplus for export sufficient to be of "much assistance" to Germany and transportation difficulties "appear insurmountable" if a supply were available.
3. Rumanian oil fields, even under complete German control, "would not furnish enough petroleum for Germany's wartime needs in 1940."
4. Italy's entrance into the war as a German ally would increase the oil problem.

To avoid an oil shortage, the study suggested, Germany might make an early peace or seek control of Mediterranean shipping lines and the Iraq petroleum fields, held by England and France.

Russian occupation of the Polish-Rumanian frontier, the study pointed out, eliminated German possession of Rumania's fields, which Germany held in the World War.

Neutrality Debate Stiffens

(Continued from Page 1)

vote on the cash and carry and similar provisions, and a delayed discussion of the controversial arms embargo repeal. Over the week end Senator Tobey in a radio speech urged listeners to participate in the dispute by informing Congressmen of their position.

First Test Vote Delayed

The first test vote was delayed by a protracted discussion of the economic aspects of the neutrality bill by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, who warned of a $5,000,000,000 war trade boom of "catastrophic consequences" in a speech last week. He held the floor as the Senate met.

Interest in the flagging debate is expected to revive as attention centers on a specific issue. Senator Tobey points to the threat to American shipping as an emergency reason for hastening action to keep vessels and citizens out of war zones.

"Should the Senate refuse to adopt my motion," he declared last night, "and during the next few weeks of debate on the embargo-repeal clause should there be a repetition of our experience in the war zone of 1917, I say that those Senators who refused to put first things first will have a serious and tremendous responsibility.

Will Then Be Too Late

"It will then be too late, lives and property will have been destroyed, public opinion will have become inflamed and we may find ourselves on the brink of reluctant entrance into another European war."

As against this view, Administration Senators said they hoped to get a vote on the whole bill shortly; Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, forecast a final vote this week; other leaders, less optimistic, put it next week, while opponents of repeal said it might be delayed a month.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, a leader of the isolationist group, took a strong stand today for lightening proposed restrictions on American shipping and declared that American vessels ought to be allowed to trade in the Pacific with British Dominions, or colonies of belligerents. With an isolationist like Senator Borah urging relaxation of the iron-bound rigidities of the bill, a general amelioration of its shipping restrictions is thought likely.

Benes Indicates France Permits New Czech Regime

PARIS (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, indicated in an official statement Oct. 7 that France had agreed to the establishment of a Czechoslovak Government in exile similar to that formed by Polish leaders here.

Dr. Beneš, whose war-born Republic was dismembered by Germany last March, said a Czech Army to fight with France was being raised by "the Provisional Czechoslovak Government."

He cited an agreement reached Oct. 2 between Premier Edouard Daladier and Stephan Osusky, Czech Minister to Paris, as authority for organizing an army.

Mr. Osusky, former American mining engineer who once lived in Chicago, signed the accord "in the name of the Provisional Czechoslovak Government," Dr. Beneš said.

The former President making his statement 24 hours after arriving here from London, recalled that in the World War France was the first to authorize the formation of an autonomous Czech Army and "later recognized the first Provisional Czechoslovak Government."

Dr. Beneš, who resigned as President Oct. 5, 1938, after the Munich accord gave Germany its first foothold in Czechoslovakia, declared that despite sacrifices made by his Nation "the insatiable appetite of Hitlerism has launched this war."

Men in Trenches Get Radiocast Of Hitler Speech

PARIS, Oct. 9 (AP)—French military sources said today that principal passages of Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech had been radiocast from Nazi front line trenches in French and German.

They described it as an effort to bolster the morale of German troops and influence the French soldiers for peace, but said the French advance guard was "highly amused."

Radio listeners October 7 heard German radio stations rebroadcasting French and English translations of the full text of the Hitler speech.

The rebroadcasts emphasized the need of an armistice to end the war and a general peace conference.

The Stuttgart station broadcast the French version while a Cologne station gave the English translation.

Oil From Russia?

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 9 (AP)—Doubt that Russia could supply Germany's vital wartime oil needs was expressed by V. R. Garfias, head of the foreign oil department of the Cities Service Company.

Italy's entrance into the war on Germany's side, he said, apparently would complicate the Axis Powers' fuel shortage for mechanized fighting machines.

He expressed the belief that, with an effective sea blockade by the Allies to cut off the oil flow from North and South America, "it is far more advantageous to Germany to have Italy as a neutral than an active Ally."

Must Have Nest Egg To Get Jobs in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Young women should not come to New York City looking for work with less than $15 in their pockets for every week they expect to stay here, and young men should have from $10 to $12 advance expenses a week, according to Helen R. Smith, acting director of Vocational Training for Juniors.

In answer to frequent questions as to which occupational fields in the city are easiest to break into, Miss Smith said that the less important ones, such as mercantile and food lines, restaurants and as sales girls in department stores, are the most accessible. She added, however, that young persons hoping for any sort of a place for themselves here should have at least a high school education.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

$20 PER ACRE buys my homestead in Central Washington; deep, rich soil; under Grand Coulee Irrigation Project. Henry Rush, 1525 Rainier Ave., Seattle, Wash.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Erecting engineer, 26 years' experience on power and refrigerating machinery, seeks position as master mechanic or chief engineer; married, will go anywhere; references. RAYMOND HOLLUP, 1118 West Pierce Street. Tel. Mitchell 5959.

Local Classified

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. NR. COOLIDGE CORNER
Unusual 7-rm. heated Apt., excellent condition; restricted; owner management; by appointment. TRO. 2440.
DUDLEY AND BORLAND

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

MANCHESTER, N. H.—78 Liberty St.—Mrs. G. Blandin, representative for Smart Form, a garment correctly fitted to every type of figure. Phone 3447-J.

FOR SALE OR RENT

AUBURNDALE, MASS. Ideal location, modern 7-rm. insulated house; 2 baths with extra lavatory; oil heat, garage, large yard; near transportation. By appointment. TRO. 2440.
DUDLEY AND BORLAND

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FUR coats remodeled or repaired, expertly done. Mrs. Eva Bemis, 74 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H., or 78 Fleet St., Portsmouth, N. H.

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SLIGHTLY used, latest Baldwin Acrosonic Spinet; bargain for cash; terms to reliable buyer. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston St., Boston.

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ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet house, large rooms, some private bath, kitchenette; meals optional; parking. LON. 8897, 69 Summit Ave.

N. Y. C., 740 West End Ave. (#32)—Beautiful double outside corner studio; semi-private bath; excellent accommodation; discriminating people; reasonable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Homelike rooms, ½ block from 14th St.; private home. After 6. Adams 4027.

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SHOES rebuilt at 76½ W. Hollis St., Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EDUCATED English woman, school and household experience with children; companionable, traveler, driver. M. A., General Delivery, Greenwich, Conn.

COLLEGE graduate desires position as companion; amiable; references; interview on short notice. M. T., 139 Main St., South Paris, Me.

COMPETENT COOK wishes position; light housework; good references; city — suburbs. Write Box H-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STAMPS FOR SALE

BRITISH COLONIES and Foreign Stamps—Fine condition, new issues; albums, accessories. STAMP HAVEN, 1571½ Bay St., Toronto, Can.

TAILORING

LADIES' and gentlemen's tailoring and alterations, cleaning and pressing; fine suits and coats; prices very reasonable. GRAVAS, 698 Elm, Manchester, N. H

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7969.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DESIGNED FOR COMFORT
STYLED FOR CHIC . . .
DR. M. W. LOCKE
Shoes
$10 and 11.50
in Wilmington, exclusively at
Braunsteins
THE FASHION CAPITAL OF DELAWARE

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

505½ Eleventh N. W. (Near E)
LEWIS WATCH SHOP
Agency Elgin, Hamilton, Longines
Factory-Trained Watchmaker in Charge of Repairs
NA. 9175

KAY MORARRE
Complete Beauty Service
GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST. N. W.

FIRE INSURANCE
and every other form. Phone me your expiration dates of insurance on your home and automobile.
Your agent can often help you when it comes to adjustments.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 Tower Building District 9246

Mrs. Margaret Macdonell
Representative for
Avon Preparations
Fine Toiletries and Bath Requisites for men and women
Household Essentials
Phone GEorgia 1126

$6.50—Certified DU-ART Permanent Wave $5.00
Other Permanents $2.50 up
Every Tuesday and Wednesday, Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c (except style wave)
METROPOLITAN BEAUTY SHOP
617 7TH ST. N. W. ME. 5674

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LetterWriterService
907 15th St., N. W. Room 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing
Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

MAINE

AUBURN

MERRILL HAVEN FARM
514 Court Street
Call 514 to order
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Lincoln Zephyr V-12 Ford
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

BANGOR

Stokol--Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

FALL FURNISHINGS
for the Home
Our three large floors for the home are particularly inviting with their large displays of curtains, draperies, rugs, furniture, wall papers, linens, china, silverware, glassware and other furnishings to brighten and refurnish the home for Fall.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
Portland, Maine

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

E. L. PROCTOR
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Battle Creek Food Products
25 Forest Ave. Dial 3-0236-7
Portland, Maine

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Good Shoes and Stockings
Portland—Lewiston—Augusta—Rumford

Wedding Silver
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers Since 1851

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

Watches of Reliability
—LEADING MAKES—
Satisfaction Guaranteed
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Djal 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store .... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store .....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

BRENTWOOD
Sweaters and Ensembles
$2.95 to $8.50
BROWN & BATCHELDER

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

A large assortment of embroideries for Christmas at the
NEEDLE NOOK
Mrs. W. E. Eastman Telephone 1932
45 School St., Opposite Telephone Office

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
PHONE 1100

STUNNING FUR COATS!
Developed from rich, supple skins into silhouettes with a fashion future!
HARRY G. EMMONS

LEVINE'S
Wearing Apparel
82 North Main Street Tel. 2228

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
Super-SHELL
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

DOVER

HATS, COATS *and* DRESSES *for* STYLISH WOMEN
PRICES to fit every purse.
Alteration free on purchases over $10.00
HELEN WIGGIN EMERY SERVICE SHOP, Inc.
MORRILL BLDG. TEL. 904-M

BERNARD'S MILLINERY CO.
stores at
Dover—Rochester—Portsmouth
NEW HAMPSHIRE

TEXACO GEAR LUBRICANTS
Let us MARFAK your car
Protect your car now. Tel. 57
Jim's Service Station
624 Central Ave.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
PEOPLE'S MARKET
TEL. 480 487 CENTRAL AVE.
MEAT, FISH and PROVISIONS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

E. Anton Furniture, Inc.
Household Furnishings and Antiques
When in need of something for the home, give us a call. We can supply your need. Come in and see our stock.
36 THIRD STREET TEL. 856

GOFFSTOWN

Fletcher's Service Station
ERNEST W. FLETCHER, Prop.
Tydol Gasoline
Shell Range Oil
PHONE 118

To New Friends in Our Neighborhood
We aim to please by carrying a variety of the best. Express your need and we can get it if we haven't it on hand.
GEORGE E. OFFUTT

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

HOLLAND BULBS for Fall Planting
Mean Beautiful Flowers for You in Early Spring.
Fertilizers for Flower Beds and Lawns.
John B. Varick Co.

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Gelinas Cleaners
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

E. T. CARBEE
World Radio Sales
Victor and Blue Bird Records
Radios, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radio Service
1122 Elm St., State Theatre Bldg.
Tel. 6043

MILK *and* CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door.
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOUTH ROAD

For Friday's Dish
Use
NEWTON'S FISH
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Fearon's
20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Ask about our Specials for Weddings and Parties
Phone 3234 405 E. Spruce Street

Spend one hour in our shop—

We guarantee to send you out a new person. Really a shampoo and hairdress is just the service you need to make you feel "tops."
Broderick Hair Shop
86 MANCHESTER ST.

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Draperies and Slip Covers
Made to Order
Upholstering
A. P. PRATT
24 Concord Street Phone 6660

Doughnuts!
Order some of our real homemade doughnuts with your order today.
Also homemade pies, cakes and cookies.
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut Street 296—Phones—4567

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

For Values in N. H.
Farms, Summer Places, Hotels, Stores and City Homes
See
P. J. Campbell
782 Summer St. Phone 1221

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S
Make Somebody Happy Today
SERVE
ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
We Have It In All Forms
35 East Hollis St. Tel. 950

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

HENRY G. MINSENBERGER
Shoes Hosiery Handbags

NEWPORT RHODE ISLAND

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
ELIZABETH ARDEN SALON
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

SOUTHERN OFFER NEW SERVICE
Have your Summer Garments stored for only .25 plus the Cleaning Charge
You pay — when your garments are delivered to you next April.
SOUTHERN DRY CLEANING CO.
223 N. Payne, Alexandria, Va.
Phone Alex. 60 Ivy 13000

Cold Storage Vault
Phone ALex. 1978
THE ANCHORAGE
603 Queen St., Alex., Va.
Luncheon 55c to 1.00
Dinner Daily 85c and 1.00
Sunday 1.00 Holiday 1.25

WASHINGTON & KANE
Realtors—Insurance
1615 King St. Phone 1621
Alexandria, Virginia

See the New 1940
Ford and Mercury
SALES SERVICE Ford Herbys inc.
SHOW ROOMS
113 N. St. Asaph Street

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
Paints and Hardware
KING AND ROYAL STREETS
PHONE 86

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
KAMO COAL—FUEL OIL
35th St. and Virginia Ave.

Famous Naturalizer Shoes
$6.75
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE. AT 32ND STREET

NORFOLK

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Fur Coats and Fur Trimmed Coats
Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses
Millinery and Accessories

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats
Vegetables and Fish

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Compeco Dye Works Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

—WRIGHT—
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

ROANOKE

Clover Brand
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.
West Virginia's Largest Retail Organization
Where Your Dollars Buy More
Stores located in:
CHARLESTON LOGAN
CLARKSBURG MORGANTOWN
GLENDENIN POINT PLEASANT
FAIRMONT RIPLEY
GRAFTON SPENCER
WEST UNION HUNTINGTON

Draperies and Slip Covers

Watts-Sarks-Lear Co.
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"If It's Quality — Try the Empire"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
Phone 600, 601, 602, 603

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
Headquarters for Stokley's Finest Products
236 Milford St. Phones 74-75-76-77

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Ave.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Ave.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Ave.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866
9 to 12 daily

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
Phone M 83
"THE BAY"
INVITES YOU TO SEE THE NEW SELECTION OF WOMEN'S COATS
- Beautiful Fall Styles
- Superb Materials
- Moderate Prices

Enquire about the "Bay's Budget Plan"

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
STERLING SHOES LTD.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785

Real Estate
Insurance, Rentals,
Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers
Hudson's Bay Company
READY FOR WINTER
Everything for you, your family and your home at the BAY
JOHNSON'S
The Leading
CAFE
Corner 101st and Jasper

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Again...it's that new NASH
THE CAR EVERYBODY LIKES
We invite your patronage and assure you of our sincere endeavors to merit your confidence.
Leonard & McLaughlins' Motors Ltd.
Winnipeg's Oldest Established New and Used Car Dealers
Portage and Maryland, Winnipeg
PHONE 37 121

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, Ltd.

FLOWERS
THE **ROSERY** LTD.
ESTAB. 1905
427 PORTAGE AVE.

FOOTSAVER
Shoes for Winnipeg
2—SHOE STORES—2
Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.

A Black Business Handled White
JUBILEE COAL CO. LTD.
236 OSBORNE STREET
W. E. McNAMARA Manager
Phones Bus. 42871 Res. 404 150

REALTORS · INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
RENTALS BUILDERS
606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

See the New
"HUDSONIA"
Suits for Men
Quality Materials,
Careful Tailoring.
Outstanding Value at
$23.50
Buy on "Bay" Budget Terms
Men's Clothing, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290
5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

Come to ROBINSON'S for Phantom NO-SHA-DO
The Hosiery of Beauty and Long Wear
NEW SHADES: Tropic Earth, Holiday, Roselite, Facile, Wineglo
$1 pr.
WEIGHTS OF: 2 and 3-thread chiffon, 3-thread crepe, 10-thread service, Novelty mesh

RCA-VICTOR
RADIOS, RECORDS and RECORD PLAYERS
BERT RYMAL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
116 King St. E. 2-3566

LONDON

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D Redfearn, Mgr Met. 944

MEN, your Fall Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Guard your personal effects against loss with
CASH'S WOVEN NAMES
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Caincross & Lawrence Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

They Drink Our Milk Because They Like It!
The rich, pure flavor of our Milk pleases children—and the whole family! Phone us today for daily delivery so they can enjoy milk with every meal.
Ottawa Dairy
393 Somerset St. West 2-5741
Ottawa

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Hackett's
SHOE REPAIRING
Dyeing a Specialty
Prompt City-Wide Delivery Service
TWO STORES PHONE
82 Bank at Queen 2-3709
428 Bank at Gladstone 2-4700

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
901 BANK STREET 7-0640
82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

For Quality Dry Cleaning
Phone LA. 1151
BAKER BROS.
LIMITED
Cleaners, Furriers and Carpet Cleaners

ECONOMY
Sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths and bedspreads are ironed and everything else returned damp ready to iron for only 6c a lb. Ask for "Economy Service."
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

CANTILEVER SHOES
for Style and Comfort

May we suggest that you buy early before prices increase
18 BLOOR STREET W.

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

PINE TREE FLOOR WAX
Delivered throughout the city.
Phone: Hy. 9961
W. Kouwenhoven

CARLOAD GROCETERIA
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

NORTH END MOTORS
LIMITED
Ford, Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr
1391 Yonge St. at St. Clair HY. 2141

Lourden Taylor
Specializing in Exclusive Half-Size Dresses
2516 Yonge St. MO. 4246
Branch, 446 Eglinton Ave. W. HU. 3555

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
DuPont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
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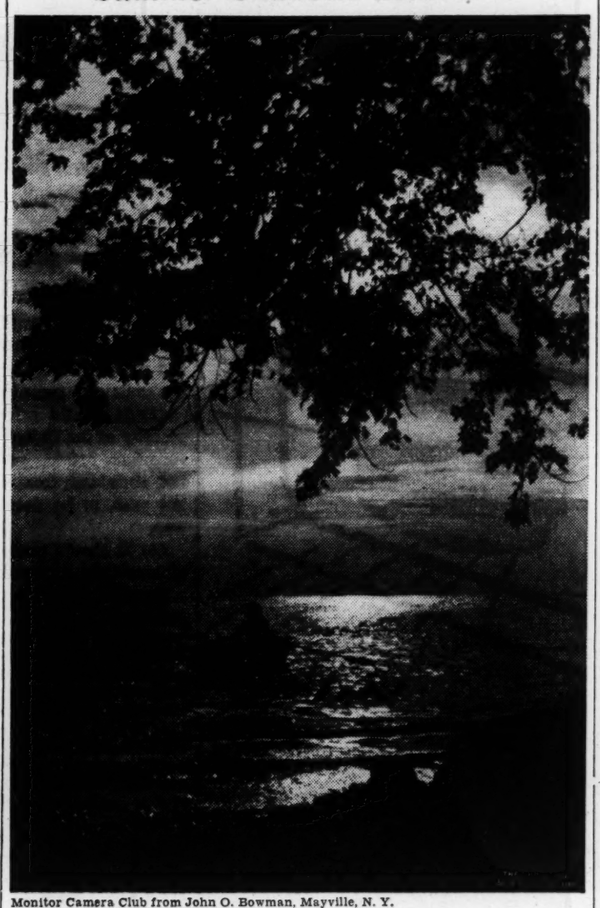
Daily Features Page

Summer Shadows Lead to—



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

In Lighter Vein

Another Angle

Blake: "Don't you think it a good idea to rate all cars according to their horsepower?"

Drake: "Not as good as rating all drivers according to their horse sense."—Kansas City Star.

Playing Safe

"You didn't carry out your plans to elope?"

"No. I found father was planning to move, and I didn't know where we'd find him when we got back."—Wall Street Journal.

Hint to the Wise

Toastmaster: "What is the hardest part of your work as a lecturer?"

Lecturer: "As a rule, the hardest part of my work is waking up the audience after the man who introduces me has concluded his remarks."—Christian Advocate.

Pride

Youthful Father: "Our baby is beginning to recite, 'Baa, baa, black sheep, have you any wool?'"

Neighbor: "And he's only eight months old?"

Father: "Well, he doesn't say all of it yet, but he's got as far as the 'baa, baa.'"—Capper's Weekly.

A Verse for Today . . .

If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love.—JOHN 15:10.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Baldomir, Alfredo (äl-frā'-thō bäl'-dō-mēr') — President of Uruguay.

Bastianini, Giuseppe (jōō-zĕp'-pā bäs'-tyä-nē'-nē)—New Italian Ambassador to London.

de Ribes, Champétier (shäN'-pā'-tyā' dē rēb') — French Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

Il Popolo d'Italia (ēl pō'-pō-lō dē-täl'-yä)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper.

Moch, Robert G. (mŏk)—New head crew coach for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Nomura, Admiral Kichisaburo (ki-chī-sä'-bōō-rō nō-mōō-rä')—New Japanese Foreign Minister.

Ouspenskaya, Maria (mä-rī'-ä ōō-spĕn'-skä-yä)—Screen actress who took the part of the grandmother in "Love Affair," and of the Maharani in "The Rains Came."

Saracoglu, Sükrü (shü'-krü' sä'-räj'-ō'-glōō') — Turkish Foreign Minister.

Sawada, Renzo (rĕn'-zō sä'-wä-dä) — Japanese Ambassador to Paris.

Shishido, Vice-Admiral Yoshinobu (yō-shī-nō-bōō shi-shī-dō—even accent) — Commander of the Japanese naval landings party and Chairman of the Defense Committee.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

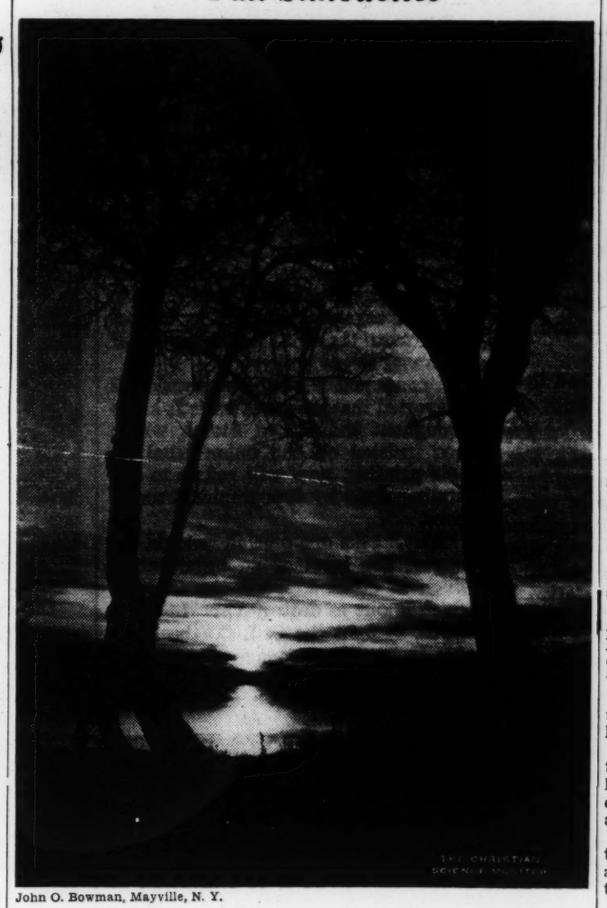
Cambon, Roger (käN'-bôN') —French Chargé d'Affaires in London.

Kreymborg, Alfred (krăm'-bôrg)—Contemporary American poet.

Thierry, Adrien (tyĕ'-rĕ')—French Ambassador to Rumania.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, êvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

—Fall Silhouettes



John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Daily Quotation

IF IN our daily course our mind
Be set to hallow all we find,
New treasures still of countless price,
God will provide for sacrifice.
—JOHN KEBLE

Proverbs About Deity

No threshold without God. Russian.
God is patient because eternal. English.
Unless God be with us all labor is in vain. Latin.
When God gives light He gives it for all. English.
God helps the sailor, but he must row. German.
Father and mother are kind, but God is kinder. Danish.
God reaches us good things by our own hands. English.
Every one in his own house, and God in all men's. Spanish.
Every little blade of grass declares the presence of God. Latin.
God keeps the nobleman no more than the peasant. German.
He loses nothing who keeps God for his friend. English.
God gives strength to bear a great deal if we only strive ourselves to endure. French.
God gives every bird its food but he does not thrust it into its mouth. Danish.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Grandmother's Lesson

Montreal

Barbara Anne, a happy little girl of four years, who had learned at Sunday School that God is Love and that He is everywhere, came for a few days' visit with her grandmother.

She played alone happily in front of grandmother's home for sometime, then she saw some other little girls at play a few doors away. After watching them awhile Barbara Anne called out: "Oh Grandmother, may I go up with those little girls and play?"

After a few moments quiet the reply was: "No, dear, I think you had better stay here with me."

The little girl looked very questioningly, and then with love in her voice said, "Grandmother, can't God take care of me up there as well as down here?"

Barbara Anne had a very happy time playing with the little girls—and grandmother was grateful for the lesson.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Paul's 'First Answer'

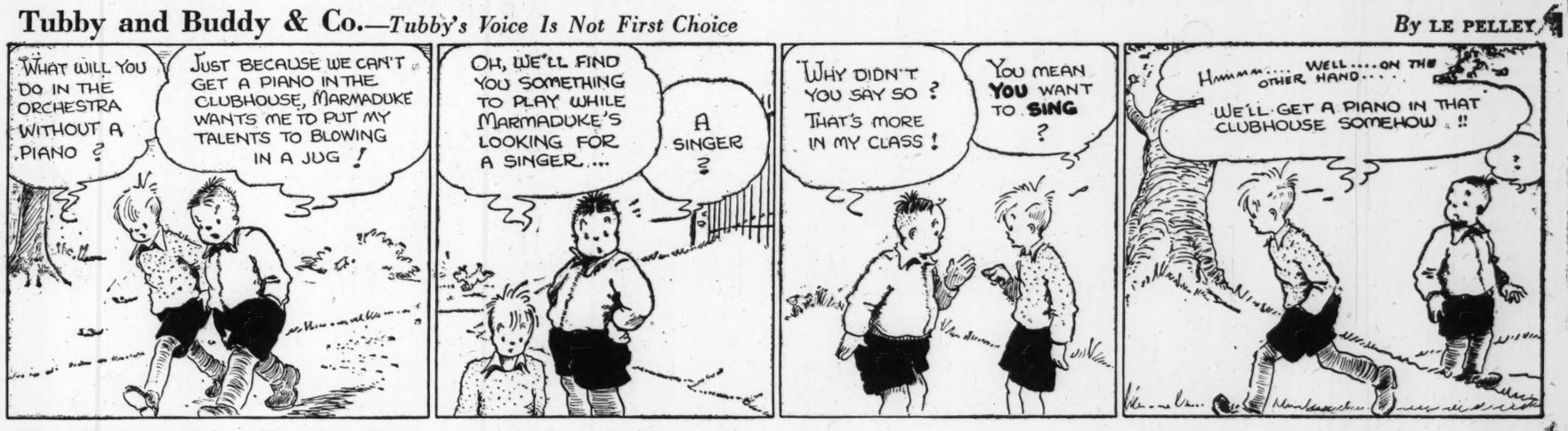
In II Timothy 4:16, Paul writes: "At my first answer no man stood with me, but all men forsook me."

The phrase translated "first answer" may rather be translated "at my first defence." We learn that the technical name given in those days to such a preliminary examination was the "precognition." When the apostle was thus given his preliminary hearing, it was but natural that he should expect that his fellow Christians in Rome would willingly come forward to offer testimony on his behalf; but, as he tells us in the present verse, none of them appeared in his defence.

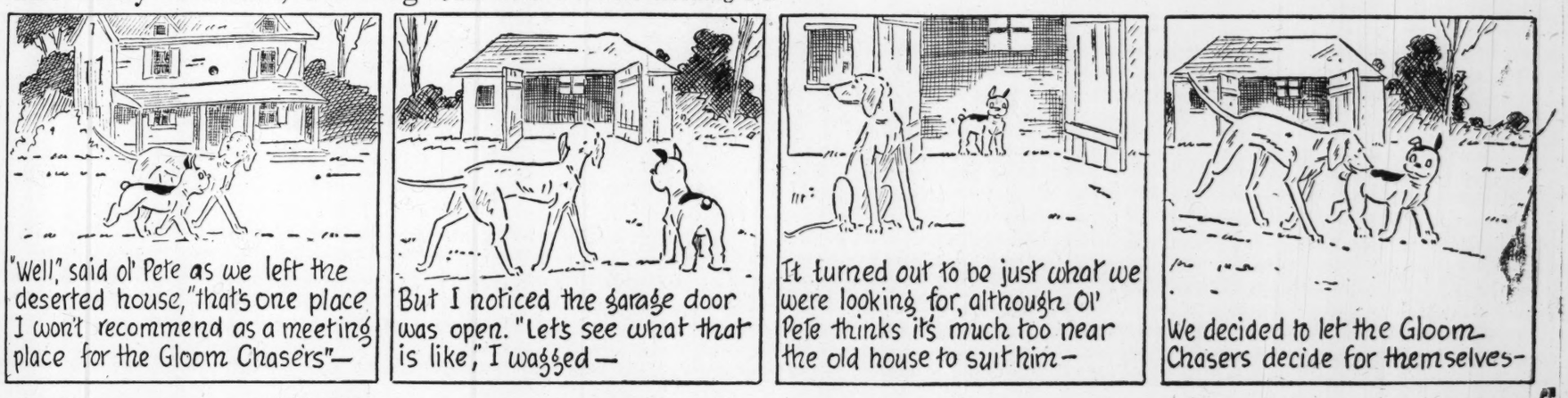
Nevertheless the apostle relied on God to sustain him, and he was apparently dismissed for the timebeing on the strength of his own unaided testimony (cf. verse 17), though before long the sentence was passed leading to his martyrdom.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's Voice Is Not First Choice*

By LE PELLEY

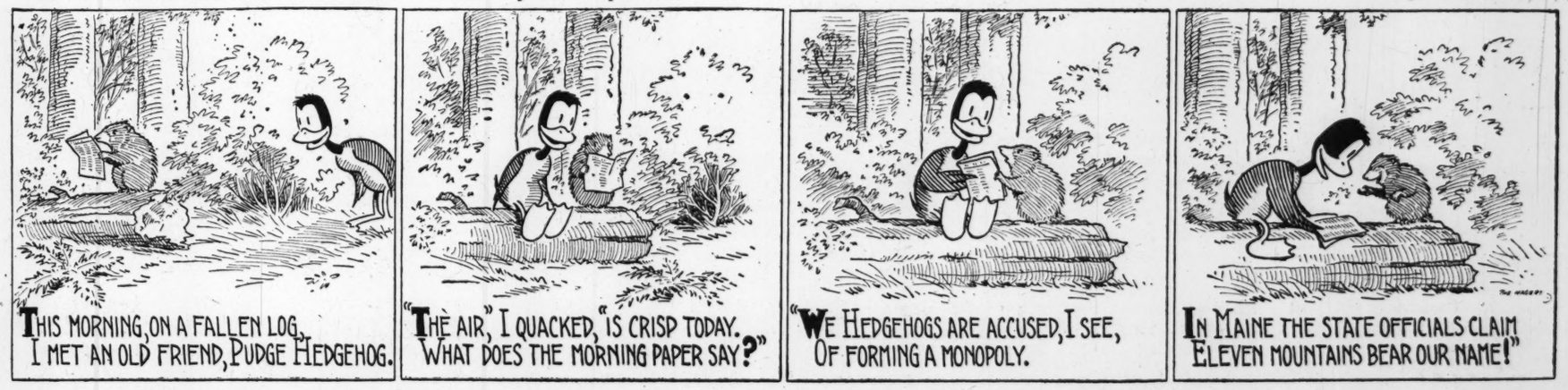

WHAT WILL YOU DO IN THE ORCHESTRA WITHOUT A PIANO ?
JUST BECAUSE WE CAN'T GET A PIANO IN THE CLUBHOUSE, MARMADUKE WANTS ME TO PUT MY TALENTS TO BLOWING IN A JUG !
OH, WE'LL FIND YOU SOMETHING TO PLAY WHILE MARMADUKE'S LOOKING FOR A SINGER....
A SINGER ?
WHY DIDN'T YOU SAY SO ? THAT'S MORE IN MY CLASS !
YOU MEAN YOU WANT TO SING ?
Hmmm..... WELL....ON THE OTHER HAND.....
WE'LL GET A PIANO IN THAT CLUBHOUSE SOMEHOW !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just What We Were Looking For—*


"Well," said ol' Pete as we left the deserted house, "that's one place I won't recommend as a meeting place for the Gloom Chasers"—
But I noticed the garage door was open. "Let's see what that is like," I wagged—
It turned out to be just what we were looking for, although Ol' Pete thinks it's much too near the old house to suit him—
We decided to let the Gloom-Chasers decide for themselves-

The Adventures of Waddles—*"I See by the Papers—"*

By THE HAGERS


THIS MORNING, ON A FALLEN LOG, I MET AN OLD FRIEND, PUDGE HEDGEHOG.
"THE AIR," I QUACKED, "IS CRISP TODAY. WHAT DOES THE MORNING PAPER SAY?"
"WE HEDGEHOGS ARE ACCUSED, I SEE, OF FORMING A MONOPOLY.
IN MAINE THE STATE OFFICIALS CLAIM ELEVEN MOUNTAINS BEAR OUR NAME!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Twilight of the Ideologies

A conspicuous and significant feature of the present war has been the sudden and spectacular crumbling of ideological antagonisms which were regarded as fundamental. The most striking illustration of this tendency was the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, which proved in practice to be a mutual aggression pact, directed against unfortunate Poland.

For years anti-bolshevism had been a cardinal tenent of the Nazi faith and anti-fascism had been the leading article in the Communist credo. Yet, as thoughtful observers with first-hand knowledge of the two regimes recognized, there had been a steady increase in points of similarity between Germany's "brown bolshevism" and Russia's "red fascism." The temptation to despoil a weaker neighbor proved the final factor in bringing about a rapprochement, if not an actual alliance, between the two countries.

Equally striking was the abrupt turn for the better in the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. There was a long tradition of bitter hostility between these two countries, and there had been periodic outbursts of border fighting which sometimes brought into action tanks and airplanes as well as less formidable weapons. But it has perhaps been as easy for the Soviet Union and Japan to come to an understanding at the expense of China as it was for the Soviet Union and Germany to strike a bargain for the spoliation of Poland.

The sacrifice of ideological considerations for the sake of selfish national interests is no new thing. During the Thirty Years War Cardinal Richelieu leagued himself with Protestant states in order to push the French frontier eastward to the disadvantage of a Roman Catholic Emperor. King Francis I of France made an alliance with the Mohammedan Turks against his immediate enemy, the Emperor Charles V.

The recent spectacular shifts in international relations must have brought bitter but perhaps ultimately salutary reflections to certain passionate partisans in international affairs who have persisted until very recently in regarding the Soviet Union as the shining knight in red armor who would put the decadent democracies to shame and save weaker peoples from the onslaught of Nazi Germany.

Similar confusion must have been brought into the ranks of equally passionate partisans in Far Eastern affairs who have persistently advocated the conception of the Soviet Union as the chivalrous champion of China against Japanese aggression. Chiang Kai-shek, when he is able to do so, will probably tell a very different story.

Behind Hate's Mists

It is pleasant to learn that relatively few American schools have dropped the study of German. Unreasoned and wholesale condemnation of all things "German" occurred in many parts of the world during the World War. After 1918 when travelers again began to visit Germany, they were surprised to find the Germans, as a whole, to be an enlightened, peace-loving, and lovable people.

The world should make positive distinctions between the rich German contributions to the world's treasuries of music, painting, and poetry, of scholarship, natural sciences, and inventions, and the political devices of Hitlerism.

We may easily discover whether our thought has been left sufficiently unguarded to become mesmerized by hateful concepts. A single illustration suffices. Are we looking upon "Munich" as a symbol of betrayal or do we see through the mist that has risen round this name since peace promises were made there?

If the latter, we continue to envisage one of the most beautiful and inspiring cities in the world. We continue to apprehend the ancient Bavarian capital, with its atmosphere of culture, friendliness, and enduring beauty, where Mozart first produced his "Don Giovanni" in the quaint little opera house of the Residenz, and where the Englischen Garten is a vast area of loveliness.

What's in a name? A great deal of evil at times may appear to be. But this aggressive suggestion is never defeated by permitting it to impinge upon our thinking. We may hold strong opinions on the political concepts suggested by Munich or by present expressions of Hitlerism, without letting them spoil for us the beauty and good which familiarity with things German may have provided.

When Unions Fight Unionism

For decades the American Federation of Labor has had an active department devoted to promoting the use, and exclusive use, of goods bearing the union label. Thursday the Federation convention suspended the International Typographical Union for refusal to pay the one-cent-a-month-per member special assessment to the war chest for organization work in competition with the offshoot Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In consequence of the suspension it is reported that unions of various kinds throughout the United States, which once insisted on the union label on their printing, now will refuse to use printing done by typographical union shops.

"Why," asks one official, "should we support the label of an organization which in effect supports the C. I. O. which is out to destroy us?" In other words, to fight the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. throws its patronage to non-union or open shop printing plants which it not long ago alleged were trying to destroy unionism.

Since this is one of the absurd lengths to which the schism between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. has brought organized labor in the United States, possibly some will the sooner be brought to recognize that not only do various branches of labor have something in common but that workers and employers have something in common wherever employers, union or otherwise, endeavor to keep up generous standards of payment and pleasant working conditions.

Co-operation in Palestine

A few weeks ago it would have been difficult for inhabitants of Palestine to believe that any public issue would soon arise more important to them than the quarrel between Jews and Arabs. Yet the apparently impossible has happened.

The two races, who saw no means of living side by side, and had their consequent sense of grievance against Britain, now recognize a greater cause which claims their support.

The peril which the oligarchy of the Third Reich has thrust on the world has made other problems dwindle. Only as long as the world was still at peace could propaganda do mischief in stirring up Arabs against Jews and both against Britain.

Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, India have all had experience of British rule. Some of them have had their grievances against it. But Asia has also had bitter experience in its long history of cruel military despotisms, and recognizes a threat of a return to what is darkest in its own past. So Indian Nationalists have ranged themselves on the side of Britain. Iraq has handed the German Minister his passports. The Sultan of Oman, the Sheiks of Koweit and Dabai and other representative Arabs have sent their messages of moral support to the British Government. And Palestine, hitherto torn between the enmities of the rival races, has put aside its quarrels.

The Arab newspapers have come out in emphatic support of the Anglo-French cause. A register has been started by the Jewish National Agency and National Council to recruit Jewish men and women for national service, and the leaders have decided to postpone their opposition to the White Paper plans for the reconstruction of Palestine.

Realizing, as Jews and apparently Arabs do, that the world is threatened with a domination under which all freedom vanishes, they see that the difference between Jew and Arab is a small thing in comparison. The common action which the crisis has thrust upon them may give them just that experience in co-operation which they needed.

Appropriately, on a year with two Thanksgiving days, Massachusetts, scene of the first Thanksgiving, raises 100,000 barrels more of cranberries than last year.

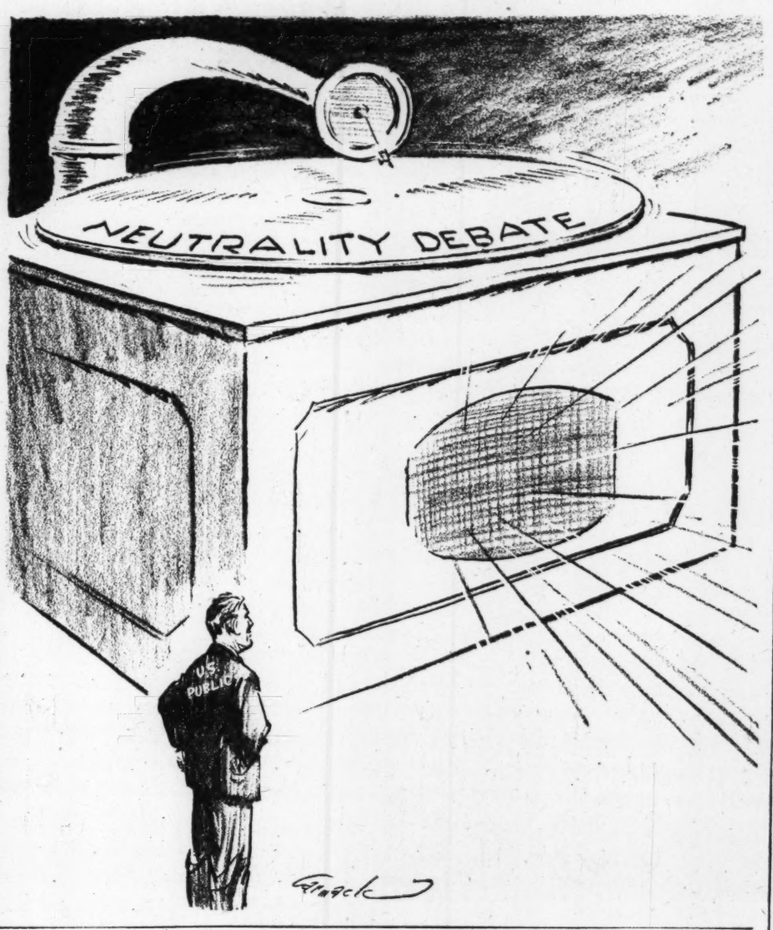
Only those who can't think are neutral, observes a paragrapher. Likewise, come to think of it, those who are neutral have the best opportunity to think dispassionately.

Kansas farm boys won blue ribbons in State Fair cake and cookie-baking contests. It may be hard to live that down after you're married, boys!

The present war is being fought without the help of the Missouri mule, but doubtless he won't kick about it.

California reports a surplus prune crop. It's up to the old-fashioned boarding house to do its full duty.

Around and Around



Prairie Reminiscence

Procuring the winter's fuel supply was one of the major problems in the life of a Western American homesteader.

In our part of western South Dakota, coal was practically out of the question, as it had to be shipped many hundred miles and was so expensive that the impoverished settlers rarely indulged in the luxury of more than one ton during the winter—this being sparingly used for "company occasions" and to hold fire on excessively cold nights.

From the homestead where I was born, there were rolling plains as far as the eye could see, but some twenty miles to the west, on Hat Creek, a wild stretch of cedar breaks and stunted jack pines clung tenaciously to the hard, shaly soil and rock outcroppings. These few hundred acres of scrub pine and juniper, by judicious cutting, provided the winter fuel supply for the surrounding territory and one of my earliest memories is of fall trips to the "timber."

With horse and wagon it was a trip which extended from dawn of one day until far past dark the next. Not only did the forty miles have to be traversed but the trees had to be felled, the branches lopped off, and the poles loaded. There was no road, only a grass-grown trail winding across the prairie, following the high ridges and dipping now and then into rough "hollows" or coulees.

* * *

Perhaps once yearly the trip was made while the weather was still fair and on such times I was allowed to accompany my parents. I was only a tiny girl and these adventures were the high note of the whole year for me.

For weeks we planned the trip, mother and I—planned what we would fix to eat on the way and what we would cook the night we were in camp. Necessities were listed—salt, sugar, bacon, matches—and as each item was carefully measured out and packed in the box, it was checked off. Before dawn we would be on our way, I securely wrapped in a blanket between mother and father on the high board seat of the wagon.

Trotting behind was Zip, the black-and-white shepherd dog. As we reached the open range—the State land—which extended for miles upon miles, unbroken by plow or fence, wary coyotes would slip out of the coulees like gray ghosts and silently approach our wagon. The dog would trot toward them, friendly tail wagging; then would follow cautious circlings and sniffings and finally our shepherd and the wild prairie wolves would be playing and running together like brothers. Although father always carried a gun in the wagon he never shot at the coyotes here on the rangeland. He said it was their world, not ours.

* * *

Arriving in the timber was like dropping into a new world to plainsmen who lived where level prairies swept unbroken to the very horizon. We felt strangely sheltered and cozy in the cedar breaks where the autumn sun shone bright and warm. Even the wind was different. Instead of blowing in a wild, free abandon as in our homeland, it was soft and sighed through the pines.

There were tiny chattering chipmunks and bright-hued woodpeckers. The pine needles were soft and springy underfoot and there even were trees a venturesome little girl could climb.

All day the timber would resound with ringing thuds as father's ax bit deeply. As each finally toppled and fell, crashing through entangling limbs to the ground, there was a feeling of victory and strength; a feeling necessarily tempered by my own regret that we had brought an end to this tree which had been growing so fresh and beautiful until our coming.

When night came we knew the glory of sleeping on the ground and glimpsing the stars and moon through shadowy pine boughs overhead. If we chanced to awaken in the night there was always the comfortable little sound of the horses moving sleepily at the wagon where they were tied with long rein, so they could either stand or lie down. A wagon-box full of hay was always brought for them, as the timber country provided little forage.

Then morning—all too soon—and the homeward journey.

Too frequently work would never slacken sufficiently to permit the trip to be made in summer. The wheat harvest would merge into corn-picking time and finally winter would be full upon us and the woodshed still barren of fuel. When mid-winter trips were made, two neighbors usually went together.

While a disappointed little girl in pigtails and a warm flannel nightgown stole surreptious peeks from frosty bedroom window panes, there would be the same predawn bustle with grotesque shadows thrown by swinging lanterns. Horses champed their lips over icy bits and playfully exchanged quick nips on flank and withers. Lean hounds, mindful of quick hoofs, sniffed cautiously at the traces. The teams impatiently pawed the crusted snow, eager to be off so that the labor of buckling into the collar would stir a warmth against the chill.

As the sky grew light in the East, with the rattle of wheels and snorting of horses, the men would be off, waving to us behind, while mother consoled me with the promise, "We'll do something nice today while daddy's gone."

N. M.

The Case for American Mediation

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

Though nothing has been said on the subject officially, it should be possible to define in broad terms the circumstances under which the United States Government would undertake the grave task of mediation in the European war. There are three great requirements:

(1) The proposed step should be a genuine mediation; that is, it should be welcomed by both parties to the conflict, and not simply be a cat's-paw move playing the unilateral game of one belligerent.

(2) It should safeguard the peace and security of the United States itself, for while American opinion may reach the point of not shrinking from responsibility, it does not wish to be drawn fruitlessly into the war.

(3) It should contain the seeds, at least, of long-term organization of the peace.

Because the hints from Berlin this week end were unilateral, and held out no real prospect of either long or short term success but might have made the task of the Allies somewhat harder if acted upon, they met with a critical reception in Washington. However, the story is not all told yet. If the British and French answers to Herr Hitler indicate that any neutral mediation would now be welcomed, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull are not men to shrink from the responsibility. Just as the Administration in recent years made effort after effort to avert war, even when the attempts seemed most futile, so now it will be glad to help toward peace when it is certain it is not in the dangerous position of forwarding the interests of the conqueror.

* * *

In view of the obvious sympathies of the American people, it may be doubted whether the United States can be accepted as an objective mediator for a long time to come. Certainly, though Herr Hitler hinted that he would welcome American mediation, he would not like at all the peace terms which the United States would propose. They would certainly be based on a restoration of Poland to an extent which neither Russia nor Germany would accept.

It is just as well to remember that the postwar Polish State owes much of its size and part of its defects to the firmness of American diplomacy at Versailles. One of the key diplomatists of that conference today firmly believes that post-war Poland might have been a less vulnerable State if Woodrow Wilson had not driven every day along Lafayette Park, outside the White House, whose northeast corner is graced with a heroic statue of Thaddeus Kosciusko, bearing those stirring words: "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell." Them's still pretty much the sentiments of American diplomacy.

Despite the fact that American public opinion would not accept a Pax Germanicus, there is a great deal of sentiment for peace itself, and this is not just a truism. Some of the sentiment has an illogical base, some of it is profoundly thoughtful. Here are two sample statements made over the week end.

* * *

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, who has constantly and almost abusively criticized President Roosevelt for his efforts to help avert war in the past year or two, spake thus of mediation: "I should very much like to see the President take that job. I think now is the logical time to move . . ." Senator Nye is an isolationist; he is "agin" American "meddling" and "involvement." Now he urges the most enveloping kind of involvement based on the Hitler peace terms and the present military position in Europe.

One should distinctly not revert to 1917 hysteria and call Senator Nye "pro-German," but it may be suggested that isolationist zeal sometimes strains consistency. Is it not regrettable that Senator Nye and the other isolationists whose words were so widely quoted in Berlin before war broke out as indicating that the President was on the run, could not have supported the Administration in the efforts to avert war, rather than urging peace mediation now when Berlin and Moscow have accomplished their conquests?

There is, however, a more thoughtful case for peace—even for mediation, and it was well put by another Senator, the studious Elbert D. Thomas of Utah. He said: "I think that the President of the United States should consider most seriously Hitler's suggested peace offering. No matter what happens, peace-making has to be indulged in sometime, and there are only two techniques. One is a forced peace where the victor writes the treaty, and the other is a negotiated peace. The quicker the nations of the world begin thinking about peace the greater the chances for a negotiated peace tempered by the opinion of the United States."

* * *

These wise words can be welcomed equally by Americans whose greatest fear is that the United States will be drawn into war, and those who wish the United States to be alive to its responsibilities for the maintenance of a civilized world order. Indeed, thinking about peace, working toward a peace program, offers the best possible platform for national unity within the United States. One way to begin, no doubt, is to make the United States the best possible repository for the democratic ideal: in the old phrase, to make democracy work better here—politically and economically.

But if the isolationists as well as the internationalists (and Senators Nye and Thomas roughly fall into these respective groups) are both asking for a peace program and mediation, then surely some sort of golden hour has struck, and the Administration and public opinion may well awaken and start on the search for a stable peace. At first there will be no agreement on the requirements, but it is something for the most widely divided groups to be calling for progress toward the same goal. And how much better to blot out the fearful images of war with a mental picture of the edifice of peace.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Henry George"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every sincere student of the writings of Henry George thanks you for your editorial "Henry George," both for its timeliness and its clarity.

However, there seems to be an assumption that the thesis of Henry George was limited to the collection of ground rent. One who will read the last two chapters of "Progress and Poverty" even, or better still, include "Protection or Free Trade," will soon realize that what he tried to promote was not a mere mechanism or method, but a philosophy and manner of life.

That those who knew the man or the story of his life realize this was amply shown at the sessions of the "International Centenary Conference" held recently in New York City.

May I quote Mr. A. C. Campbell, of Ottawa, Canada, who spoke at the Conference:

> "Our civilization is in a delirium, the result of its own mis-thinking. There is one sovereign cure. It is to realize the fact of present and future abundance of supply for all; and in that comforting knowledge to guide individual conduct and the operation of public services and institutions in accord with the weightier matters of the moral law—justice, mercy and faith."

May I also quote Mr. Bue Björner, President of the International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, also a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, from Denmark:

> "A world of people are waiting, who desire to convert their longings for peace, security and prosperity into a practical programme of economic adjustment. In the inspired teachings of Henry George, we find the practical programme of economic adjustment that will not only secure a material prosperity in proportion to the existing power of production and secure peace as well, but will—by removing insecurity and fear—make possible a spiritual emancipation that we feel the world needs and desires above anything else."

Henry George was primarily interested in the elimination of unjust privilege—in establishing equality of opportunity for all. In this effort he struck out just as straight from the shoulder at other forms of special privilege as juggled tariffs, political skullduggery in the spending of public funds, and the granting of monopolies without adequate compensation as he did at legal protection of land owners in withholding for themselves the larger proportion of ground due the community.

W. L. U.

Winchester, Mass.

Not Building Costs but the Taxes—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One would infer, from articles in a recent Monitor by R. L. Strout and W. C. Harvey, that the high cost of building is the chief if not the only reason for the existing housing shortage and stagnation in the building trades, with the consequent deterrent effect on general business recovery.

While this may be true to a large extent, due to collusive bidding and union restrictions, the major reason is our obsolete and confiscatory taxation. Real estate pays 75 per cent of governmental cost, while millions invested in other classes of wealth, contribute nothing but a nominal tax on the earnings. Now either levy taxes on the assessed value of such wealth or tax only the income from real estate. Do away with this discrimination and capital will at once be available for building investment.

Does the high cost of building account for the thousands of foreclosures, tax title sales and the fact that so many homes are for sale, in many cases for only a fraction of the assessed value, with the owners often simply walking out and turning their property over to the city?

W. A. DOLE

Townsend Harbor, Mass.

Effective Escape?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Escape from the problems confronting today's world as a result of the war in Europe is sought by many. There is considerable doubt, however, if the way out offered by a large New York department store is the right way.

In a six-column advertisement this store offers "a public service to take America's mind off the world's troubles." The method? Simply to lose yourself in one of 5,000 murder mysteries. It's as easy as that—just sit down to a pleasant murder and forget the world's troubles.

While there is nothing intrinsically wrong with a good mystery story it would seem that there is plenty wrong with an ostrich-like attitude of burying one's head in a thriller at such a time. And if books are to be turned to for help there is one best seller that should not be overlooked. The Bible is still at the head of the list and within its pages are messages which will not only bring comfort but will bring assurances of the final victory of Truth.

C. J.

Newton, Mass.

Promises and Performance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his letter to Premier Daladier, Herr Hitler professed friendship for France and disavowal of territorial designs against it. Needless to say, his communication was propaganda intended for home consumption and as a means of disuniting his opponents. It may be timely to publish quotations from Herr Hitler's former speeches which some people may have forgotten. Here they are in chronological order:

August, 1933: "As long as I am Chancellor of the Reich there will be no war, save possibly in the event of an invasion of our territory from without."

May 17, 1933: "We regard European nations around us as established facts."

Jan. 30, 1934 (addressing the Reichstag): "I reject the contention of the Austrian Government that any intervention against the Austrian state has been undertaken or planned by the Reich."

March 7, 1936 (addressing the Reichstag): "Czechoslovakia, like Poland, always primarily followed the policy of representing their own national interests. Germany does not desire to attack these states."

Feb. 12, 1938 (Hitler to Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria at Berchtesgaden): "What is all this nonsense about your independence? The Anschluss is the only point. Whether Austria is independent or not is not the question. There's only one thing to discuss, and that is: Do you want the Anschluss brought about with bloodshed or without? Take your choice."

September, 1938: "The Sudetenland is the last territorial demand I have to make in Europe."

While proclaiming peaceful intentions, Germany had annexed Austria, Sudetenland and Memel and placed under its domination Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. Yet Der Führer begged for more territory to be delivered up peacefully, or else.

Arlington, Mass. I. M. SHOLKIN

"Spider Webs"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A nation's peace pacts and promises are about as strong these days as spider webs. The fact that Great Britain offered little or no help to brave Poland will rest as a shadow on that nation's shoulders forever. I am an Englishman, born near Sevenoaks, Kent, London Road, England.

W. F. G.

Milwaukee, Wis.